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IMPEACHMENT.

President Johnson Impeached Before the Senate.

Committees of Both Houses Appointed to Prepare the Case.

The Forms to be Observed and Mode of Trial.

Secretary Stanton Still at the War Office.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

If yesterday was a day of excitement, to-day has been its very opposite in the calm and quietude that has reigned everywhere. So far as the spectators of Congress are concerned, most of them appear to think that with the passage of the impeachment resolution in the House it is all over with the President, and that nothing else of consequence is to be done. Hence, where six thousand visitors rushed to the galleries yesterday, only six hundred did to-day, and in the House when the hour of 12 was reached there was not so many as I have seen at daylight after an all night session.

The Senate was fuller because it was vaguely supposed that the next step in the case would transpire in that body. This supposition was correct. At 12:30 Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, appeared in the Senate, and announced in the usual manner that the House had passed the resolution of impeachment, and sent to the desk of the Clerk of the Senate a certified copied thereof. The Senate was proceeding about its ordinary business, Mr. Garrett Davis having the floor, when at 1:10 the main door of the Senate opened, and Mr. Thaddeus Stevens and Mr. John A. Bingham entered, attended by a large delegation from the House, arm in arm. The Sergeant-at-Arms announced a message from the House of Representatives. Mr. Davis suspended his remarks, when Mr. Stevens, pale, emaciated, deathlike in appearance, but in a stern, vigorous voice, and in a bold, lofty manner, made this formal announcement to the Senate:

In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States. We do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of said Andrew Johnson to answer said impeachment.

Mr. Wade announced that the Senate would take order in the premises.

Mr. Howard at once rose to make a motion with reference to the disposition of the question, on the ground that it was privileged, but Mr. Davis objected to being taken off the floor in this way, and quite a little discussion ensued, which finally ended in conceding Mr. Davis' right to proceed, when he, in a very chivalric manner, yielded, to allow the question to be disposed of. Mr. Howard then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the House of Representatives, relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be referred to a select committee of seven to be appointed by the Chair, to examine and report thereon.

Mr. Bayard raised the point that the matter could not be entertained until the Senate had constituted itself a court, according to the requirements of the Constitution.

Mr. Howard quickly refuted this point by showing that it was only preliminary action, and that it was strictly in accordance with the action of the Senate in like cases heretofore. Reverdy Johnson agreed with him, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The Chair afterward appointed the following as the Committee: Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Pomeroy, Morton and Johnson.

PROCEEDINGS IN IMPEACHMENT CASES.

The manner of procedure in the Senate in cases of impeachment has now become a matter of the greatest interest. The impeachment of civil officers by the Senate is not a new thing. There have been five or six prominent cases since the establishment of the Government. The most prominent of these is that of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States of the District of Missouri. The Senate at that time established a full code of rules, after having searched all the precedents, and they will unquestionably be adopted by the Court in the present case, with the exception, that as it is the President who is to be tried, the Constitution expressly provides that the Chief Justice shall preside.

The select Committee appointed in the Senate to-day, to whom was referred the impeachment message received from the House, will probably report but a simple resolution to the effect that the Senate will take proper order thereon, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives. The Senate will not resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment until the articles shall have been agreed upon in the House, the managers appointed to conduct the case, and the case formally presented to the Senate. Then the managers are introduced to the bar of the Senate, the oath is administered to the Senators composing the Court, and the articles are exhibited. The Court will then direct that the Secretary issue a summons, in the usual form, to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to answer certain articles of impeachment exhibited against him by the House of Representatives, and they will make such summons returnable at their pleasure, probably within three or four days, and order it to be served by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

It is not necessary that the President shall appear in person, he may appear by counsel, and it is exceedingly probable that he will choose to do so, although it is within the province of the Senate to change the rule, and compel him to appear in person. When the return to the summons is made, the Senate will order the President to file his answer and plea with the Secretary of the Senate, on or before some specified day, to which it will, as a court, adjourn.

It will thus be seen that the only delay that is likely to arise will be in the service and return of the summons, and in such time as the Court may grant the President to file his plea and answer to the articles of impeachment. The Senate will probably organize as a Court on Friday or Saturday of this week, and it is presumed that most of next week will be consumed in the preliminaries of the trial, including the President's answer to the indictment. The trial proper will not therefore begin before the second week in March.

The following are the rules which governed the Senate as a court in the celebrated case of Judge Peck, and which, in the main, will probably govern the Court in this celebrated case:

First—Whensoever the Senate shall receive notice from the House of Representatives that managers are appointed on their part to conduct an impeachment against any person, and are directed to carry such articles to the Senate, the Secretary of the Senate shall immediately inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to receive the managers for the purpose of exhibiting such articles of impeachment, agreeably to the said notice.

Second—When the managers of an impeachment shall be introduced to the bar of the Senate and shall signify that they are ready to exhibit articles of impeachment against any person the President of the Senate shall direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to make proclamation, who shall, after making proclamation, repeat the following words: "All persons are commanded to keep silence on pain of imprisonment, while the Grand Inquest of the nation is exhibiting to the Senate of the United States articles of impeachment against ——. After which the articles shall be exhibited, and then the President of the Senate shall inform the managers that the Senate will take proper order on the subject of the impeachment, of which due notice shall be given to the House of Representatives.

Third.—A summons shall issue, directed to the person impeached, in the form following:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

The Senate of the United States to —— Greeting:

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the United States of America did, on the — day of ——, exhibit to the Senate articles of impeachment against you, the said ——, in the words following: [Here insert the articles.] And did demand that you, the said ——, should be put to answer the accusations as set forth in said articles, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments might be thereupon had as are agreeable to law and justice, you, the said ——, are therefore summoned to be and appear before the Senate of the United States of America, at the Chamber, in the City of Washington, on the —— day of ——, then and there to answer to the said articles of impeachment, and then and there to abide by, obey and perform such orders and judgments as the Senate of the United States shall make in the premises, according to the Constitution and laws of the United States, whereof you are not to fail.

Witness: ——, Vice-President of the United States of America and President of the Senate thereof, at the City of Washington, this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord —, and of the independence of the United States the —.

Which summons shall be signed by the Secretary of the Senate, and sealed and served by the Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate or by such other person as the Senate shall specially appoint for that purpose, who shall serve the same pursuant to the directions given in the form next following.

Fourth—A precept shall be indorsed on said writ of summons in the form following:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

The Senate of the United States to ——, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to deliver to, and leave with ——, if it be found, a true and attested copy of the within writ of summons, together with a like copy of this precept, showing him both; or in case he cannot with convenience be found, you are to leave true and attested copies of said summons and precept at his usual place of residence, and in whichsoever way you perform the service, let it be done at least —— days before the appearance day mentioned in said writ of summons. Fail not, and make return of this writ of summons and precept, with your proceedings thereon indorsed, on or before the appearance day mentioned in the said writ of summons. Witness, &c.

Which precept shall be signed by the Secretary of the Senate, and sealed with their seal.

Fifth.—Subpœnas shall be issued by the Secretary of the Senate upon the application of the managers of the impeachment, or of the party impeached, or of his counsel, in the following form, viz:

To ——, *greeting:* You and each of you are hereby commanded to appear before the Senate of the United States, on the — day of ——, at the Senate Chamber, in the City of Washington, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is before the Senate, in which the House of Representatives have impeached. Fail not. Witness, &c.

Which shall be signed by the Secretary of the Senate and sealed with their seal, which subpœnas shall be directed in every case to the Marshal of the district where such witnesses respectively reside, to serve and return.

Sixth—The form of direction to the Marshal for service of a subpœna shall be as follows:

The Senate of the United States of America to the Marshal of the District of ——:

You are hereby commanded to serve and return the within subpœna, according to law.

Dated at Washington this — day of ——, in the year of our Lord ——, and of the independence of the United States the —. —— ——,

Secretary of the Senate.

Seventh—The President of the Senate shall direct all necessary preparations in the Senate Chamber, and all the forms of proceeding while the Senate are sitting for the purpose of trying an impeachment, and all forms during the trial, not otherwise specially provided for by the Senate.

Eighth—He shall also be authorized to direct the employment of the Marshal of the District of Columbia, or any other person or persons, during the trial, to discharge such duties as may be prescribed by him.

Ninth—At 12 o'clock of the day appointed for the return of the summons against the person impeached, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be suspended, and the Secretary of the Senate shall administer an oath to the returning officer in the form following, viz.:

I do solemnly swear that the return made and subscribed by me upon the process issued on the — day of ——, by the Senate of the United States against ——, is truly made, and that I have performed said services as therein described, so help me God.

Which oath shall be entered at large on the records.

Tenth—The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment against him. If he appears, or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself or agent or attorney, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded.

Eleventh—At 12 o'clock of the day appointed for the trial of an impeachment, the legislative and executive business of the Senate shall be postponed. The Secretary shall then administer the following oath or affirmation to the President:

You solemnly swear or affirm that, in all things appertaining to the trial of the impeachment of ——, you will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Twelfth—And the President shall administer the said oath or affirmation to each Senator present. The Secretary shall then give notice to the House of Representatives that the Senate is ready to proceed upon the impeachment of —— in the Senate Chamber, which Chamber is prepared with accommodations for the reception of the House of Representatives.

Thirteen—Counsel for the parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon an impeachment.

Fourteenth—All motions made by the parties or their counsel shall be addressed to the President of the Senate, and if he shall require it, shall be committed to writing and read at the Secretary's table, and all decisions shall be had by ayes and noes, and without debate, which shall be entered on the records.

Fifteenth—Witnesses shall be sworn in the following form, to-wit:

You do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that you shall give in the case now depending between the United States and ——, shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help me God.

Which oath shall be administered by the Secretary.

Sixteenth—Witnesses shall be examined by the party producing them, and then cross-examined in the usual form.

Seventeenth—If a Senator is called as a witness, he shall be sworn, and give his testimony standing in his place.

Eighteenth—If a Senator wishes a question to be put to a witness, it shall be reduced to writing, and put by the President.

Ninteeenth—At all times while the Senate is sitting upon the trial of an impeachment the doors of the Senate shall be kept open.

MEETING OF THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee of the House, appointed to draft articles of impeachment against the President, met this morning, and organized by the appointment of a Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham and Wilson, to make a draft of the articles, which will probably be submitted to the Committee at its next meeting, which occurs on Thursday morning. Mr. Stevens, the Chairman of the Committee, in an interview with your correspondent to-day, stated that he expected the Committee would be able to make its report to the House on Thursday or Friday at the farthest. He added that all of the members of the Committee were preparing articles, and consequently thought there would be a great difference of opinion on the subject when the matter comes up for final consideration. He expressed a fear that this difference of opinion would exhibit itself after the Committee report had been made to the House, as he thought some of the members would be so much in love with the "bantling of their brains," that they would sacrifice the unity of the party to obtain the credit of having prepared the successful articles. "There is hope, however, that we will have no more insubordination," he added, and then remarked in answer to an inquiry whether he still considered the milder Republicans in the House cowards, that "Johnson has strengthened his own gallow's post. There were weak men in the party, but there are none now. How long they will remain steadfast, it is hard to say. No, they are not cowards now, because they have been pushed to the wall, and are fighting like brave men."

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE.

The President is in considerable uncertainty as to which is the best manner for him to proceed legally in ousting Mr. Stanton; and this fact is conclusive evidence that his removal of the Secretary of War was not for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts. That purpose is simply an afterthought, and he has not yet positively decided which method of procedure he will adopt. The President assumed the law to be unconstitutional from the start, and violated it with impunity for that reason, intending that legal proceedings to test its validity should be initiated by Mr. Stanton. For that reason he tried to induce Gen. Grant to hold on. He knew it would take nearly a year to get a decision from the Supreme Court, and in the meantime he would have actual possession, which Mr. Stanton now has.

Yesterday afternoon information was filed by the Attorney-General on which a writ of *quo warranto* was to be asked to-day, but later in the evening it was decided to stop proceedings in that direction for these reasons, to wit: Should the decision be adverse to the President it must be appealed to the Court in full term, which does not meet until May next; then, if another decision unfavorable is given, an appeal lies to the Supreme Court, which does not meet until December next. In this way the case would be a year reaching its conclusion. It is now understood that the President has concluded to avail himself of Mr. Stanton's legal proceedings, as the speediest manner in which to reach a decision adverse to the law.

THE CASE OF GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. Thomas will come before Chief Justice Cartter to-morrow in Chambers. It is proposed on the part of the defence that if Thomas is held for his appearance at court to answer the criminal charge, he shall refuse to give it and go to jail. An application will then be made before one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and Gen. Thomas will be brought before that Judge, who will immediately act in the case, and thus have the matter brought directly before the Supreme Court of the United States, but this course is not altogether certain of success. In the first place the prosecution can move to dismiss the case, and that ends it, or the Judge may take the case under advisement for as long time as he desires, and meantime he can take bail or discharge Thomas on his own recognizance. It is thus quite possible, after all, that the case will not reach its conclusion in the courts until long after Mr. Johnson's Tenure of Office is decided by the Senate. Walter S. Cox, Esq., of Georgetown, with Mr. Merrick, will appear for Gen. Thomas, and the prosecution will be represented by Matthew Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and A. G. Riddle, Esq., of this city.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Gen. Thomas visited the Executive mansion this morning about 10 o'clock, and after a short interview with the President, proceeded to the War Department for the purpose of getting his private letters. Upon arriving there, he went to the room of Assistant Adjutant-General Townsend, where he remained for some time, and then left the building. He did not see Mr. Stanton to-day, and made no demand for the surrender of the War Office. After leaving the War Department he again went to the White House, where he remained a few minutes and then proceeded to his residence on H-street, as he is still very much indisposed and unable to be out.

Mr. Stanton was busily engaged a portion of the morning in signing requisitions, &c., and to-day transacted more business pertaining to the Department than he has for several days past.

A CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet held their usual meeting to-day, and it is understood that one of the principal subjects of discussion was the propriety of recognizing Gen. Thomas as Secretary of War by the several departments. As requisitions from the War Department are constantly coming into the Treasury, the chief of that Department is obliged to take explicit ground on the subject. It is understood that he was to-day inclined to recognize Mr. Stanton's requisitions until Gen. Thomas had absolutely been put in possession of the office.

THE FEELING IN THE COUNTRY.

The Impeachment in Pennsylvania.

WESTCHESTER, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Republican County Convention to-day passed a resolution in favor of the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, and supporting Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Democratic meetings have been called for nearly all the Wards of this city to consider the impeachment question. The Keystone Club, the largest Democratic organization in the State, has resolved itself into a military organization.

The Impeachment of the President Indorsed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The meeting to-night at Library Hall, in accordance with the call made yesterday, was fully attended. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen of this city, and a series of resolutions were adopted, among which were the following:

Resolved, That we most heartily ratify and indorse the action of the House of Representatives in the impeachment of Andrew Johnson; that his own hand has furnished clear evidence of his guilt; and we demand from the Senate as speedy and prompt action as is consistent with the forms of law and a fair and impartial trial.

Democratic Meeting in St. Louis—The State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Democracy of St. Louis are taking measures for a mass meeting, to be held at an early day, to express their views on the situation at Washington.

The Democratic State Convention, to elect delegates to the National Convention, will be held in Jefferson City on the 28th inst.

Democratic Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

At a large Democratic meeting held in the Eighth Ward this evening, strong resolutions were passed and speeches made. One Col. Lechler said that "before many days every lamp-post would be converted into a gibbet for the Republicans."

The Maine Legislature Sustains Congress.

AUGUSTA, Me., Tuesday, Feb. 24.

The House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution sustaining Congress in impeaching Andrew Johnson, by a strict party vote of 92 to 33.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York, opened the Senate with prayer and invoked a blessing on the duties imposed on the Senate, whether in a legislative or judicial capacity.

MINISTER HARVEY.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner said: Mr. President, I have in my hand copies of the missing dispatches of Mr. Harvey, to which reference was made the other day with the original journal. It will be remembered that the Senator from Iowa introduced a letter from Mr. Harvey in which he denied sending certain dispatches from Washington to Charleston, giving information as to the proposed withdrawal of our troops from Sumter. The Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Cameron,) who at that time was Secretary of War, then mentioned that he had for a long time carried in his pocket a copy of those dispatches, but they had a year or two ago disappeared. Mr. Sumner said since then he had found the copies to which he alluded at that time as having been in his possession. He had obtained them from the Secretary of War by virtue of his appointment as Chairman of a committee composed of himself, Messrs. Doolittle and Foot, to wait on Mr. Lincoln and ask him to withdraw Mr. Harvey from his position at Lisbon in consequence of the charge referred to. The Secretary of War had obtained them from the telegraph office at Washington.

Mr. Sumner then read the dispatches, as follows:

Hon. A. G. Magrath, Carleston, S. C.:

Final order still received; no decision reached in Council yesterday, though six for withdrawal and one against. This is private. Is it true your people will oppose voluntary withdrawal and demand formal capitulation? If so, friends of peace here are powerless.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Sent from Washington telegraph office, March 7, 1861.

Hon. A. G. Magrath and James L. Pettigrew and Hon. B. F. Duncan and Miss S. Z. Harvey, Charleston, S. C.:

Orders issued for the withdrawal of Anderson's command. Scott declares it a military necessity. This is private.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Sent from Washington telegraph office March 11, 1861.

Hon. A. G. Magrath, Charleston, S. C.:

My information is distinct and positive; nothing but consummation; few days will verify this assurance.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Sent from Washington telegraph office March 13, 1861

Copy of memorandum made by Mr. Woodhouse, operator at the Washington Office:

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1861.

To Hon. A. G. Magrath, Charleston, S. C.:

Positively determined not to withdraw Anderson. Supplies, &c., immediately, supported by naval under Stringham, if their landing be resisted.

(Signed) A FRIEND.

To Charleston Office:

The above is by a responsible man.

(Signed) CALDWELL.

Sent by James E. Harvey, by telegraph last Saturday morning:

MONDAY, April 8.

Henry J. Raymond, Times, New-York:

My nomination to Portugal was sent to the Senate without my knowledge and unanimously confirmed. I did, however, expect to be offered a position. Have been associated with *North American* nearly twenty years.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Horace Greeley, or C. A. Dana, or Robert Catter, Tribune, New-York, N. Y.:

My nomination to Portugal was sent to the Senate and unanimously confirmed. I did not, however, expect a position from what I had heard. May be able to serve you in another way. Will not leave abruptly. Have been associated as editor and correspondent for *North American* nearly twenty years.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Morton McMichael, Philadelphia:

My nomination to Portugal was sent to Senate without my knowledge. Unanimously confirmed.

(Signed) J. E. HARVEY.

C. C. Fulton, American, Baltimore:

My nomination to Portugal was sent to Senate and unanimously confirmed. I have been connected as editor and correspondent *American* for nearly twenty years. The rest you know. Send me papers.

(Signed) JAMES E. HARVEY.

Mr. Grimes said the Senator from Indiana (Hendricks) the other day had alluded to a letter written by Harvey to the authorities of South Carolina, informing them that Fort Sumter would be reinforced. He (Grimes) stated then that he did not know any such letter had been written, Harvey having denied it. He supposed, from listening to the reading of the first dispatch, just read by the Senator, he had confounded them with the letter. In order to correct a statement he (Mr. Grimes) had made since, that he understood from the recent letter of Mr. Harvey that he had written no such dispatch, he would ask the Clerk to read a letter just received from Mr. Harvey in which he did not deny attempting to send such dispatches, but said that the telegraph lines being in charge of Gen. Scott, they had never reached their destination, and therefore the attack on Fort Sumter was not occasioned by them.

The Clerk read the letter, which, after explaining the misapprehension alluded to, says that the former letter was to show that no attempt at secrecy was made in regard to the succor of Fort Sumter, South Carolina having received notice more than three days before the attack was made that his services were voluntarily given and with the motive of avoiding the collision, and that he had no communication whatever with the Governor of South Carolina, but had addressed himself to Mr. Pettigrew, a distinguished Union man, to Mr. Magrath and Mr. Duncan.

During the remarks of Mr. Sumner the Clerk of the House appeared and announced the passage of the resolution of impeachment.

GOV. CRAPO FAVORS IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Chandler presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan, which the Secretary proceeded to read. It expresses the hope that the Senate will not falter in executing the law against the Executive, as well as against all those who sympathize with treason and rebellion.

Before the reading was concluded, Mr. Hendricks inquired in connection with what proceedings of the Senate it was being read, and objected to the further reading.

The Chair—It will be laid on the table.

Mr. Pomeroy asked that it be ordered to be printed also.

Messrs. Hendricks and Johnson objected.

Mr. Pomeroy—I understand that it is from the Governor of a State.

Mr. Hendricks—It is addressed to a member of the Senate.

Mr. Pomeroy withdrew his motion to print, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Hendricks made the point of order that the paper had nothing to do with the business of the Senate. He asked by what rule of the Senate it was here; it did not come as a memorial or a remonstrance.

The Chair—Does the Senator object to the reception of the paper?

Mr. Hendricks—Yes, Sir.

The Chair put the question on the reception of the paper and the Senate refused to receive it.

THE WAREHOUSE SYSTEM.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania for a change in the warehousing system.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill exempting property in the District of Columbia, held for school purposes from taxation, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Willey presented a bill to provide for the incorporation of religious societies in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Williams the bill to provide for the proper settlement of public accounts, after discussion, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds the bill regulating the presentation of bills to the President of the United States, and the return of the same, which was under consideration yesterday was again taken up.

Mr. Davis opposed the bill, claiming that the President had the right to construe the Constitution by himself.

THE PRESIDENT IMPEACHED.

Before the close of the remarks of Mr. Davis, the doorkeeper announced a committee of the House of Representatives; and Messrs. Stevens and Bingham entered, and stood facing the President *pro tem.*, while a large number of members of the House ranged themselves in a semi-circle behind.

When order was restored, Mr. Stevens read in a firm voice, as follows:

Mr. President: In obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we have appeared before you in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States, we do impeach Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, to make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take due order for the appearance of the said Andrew Johnson, to answer to the said impeachment.

The President *pro tem.*—The Senate will take order in the premises.

Mr. Stevens was then furnished with a chair, and sat in the same spot whence he had addressed the chair.

Mr. Howard addressed the chair, but Mr. Davis insisted that he had the floor, having given way only for the reception of a message from the House.

The Chair said the Senator certainly had the floor and Mr. Davis said,

Mr. President, I was about to renew my remarks when Mr. Howard asked whether this was not a question of privilege.

The Chair did not know that there was any rule about it.

Mr. Davis—Mr. President, no question of privilege.

Mr. Howard—I call the Senator to order and claim that this is a privileged question.

The President *pro tem.*—There is a question of order raised. The Chair will submit it to the Senate for decision.

Mr. Davis—I will just ask ——

The President *pro tem.*—The question of order must be settled before the Senator can proceed.

Mr. Johnson—Mr. President, I should like to know what the question of order is?

The President *pro tem.*—The question is, whether the Senator must give way to a privileged question.

Mr. Howard said the House of Representatives having sent a Committee, announcing that in due time they will present articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and asking that the Senate take order in reference thereto, the message of the House had been received, and the subject matter was now before the Senate. His contemplated motion was the appointment of a select committee to whom it should be referred, and he thought that was a question of privilege.

Mr. Davis replied that he had given way in deference to the universal usage established by courtesy between the two Houses, for the reception of a message from the House. When that message was delivered he had a right to resume the floor, and the Senator would not take it from him to make a privileged motion or any other motion.

Mr. Edmunds thought the Senator from Kentucky was entitled to the floor, while he did not admit the propriety, as a matter of taste, or the delicacy of his insisting upon it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Davis preferred to settle such questions for himself without regard to that Senator's opinion or judgment. Had he been asked to yield the floor, he would not have hesitated for an instant; but when it was attempted to take the floor from him, he denied the right to do it, and the Chair having decided in his favor, he would now complete his remarks. They would not be long. [Laughter.]

Mr. Conness hoped the Senator from Kentucky, always courteous, would yield his undoubted right on this occasion.

Mr. Davis said it must be first decided by the Senate whether he had the right or not, then he would waive it or not as seemed proper.

The Chair put the motion, and the Senate voted to allow Mr. Davis to continue.

Mr. Davis—With much cheerfulness, I now yield the floor for the purpose indicated by the Senator from Michigan. [Laughter.]

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message of the House of Representatives, relating to the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be referred to a select committee of seven, to consider the same and report thereon.

Mr. Bayard had no objection to the resolution, but would call attention to the fact that this was a mere notice that the House of Representatives intend to impeach the President. Impeachment could not be acted upon until articles of impeachment were presented, and the Senate had no authority as a legislative body to act in relation to a question of impeachment, the Constitution requiring them to be organized into a court with the Chief Justice presiding, when the question of impeachment came before them. Until that time they could entertain no motion in regard to it. That court would then be called upon to make its own order under the Constitution and laws.

Mr. Howard said the course pointed out by the Senator was not according to the precedent furnished by the case of Judge Peck, in the year 1830. In that case, according to the Journals of the Senate, a message was received from the House of Representatives by Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Henry R. Storrs, two of their members, and was in the following words:

"Mr. President: We have been directed in the name of the House of Representatives, and of all the people of the United States, to impeach James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, of high misdemeanors in office, and to acquaint the Senate that the House of Representatives will, in due time, exhibit particular articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same. We have also been directed to demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said James H. Peck, to answer to said impeachment."

And they, without the Senate, proceeded to consider the last mentioned message, and on the motion of Mr. Tazewell it was resolved that it be referred to a select committee to consist of three members, to consider and report thereon. Ordered, that Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Webster and Mr. Bell be the committee. That was a preliminary proceeding, and this case was precisely similar to it.

Mr. Pomeroy said the mode of preliminary proceedings had always been precisely the same as in the case just read. When the managers appeared on the part of the House of Representatives, they presented their articles to the Court of Impeachment. This, however, was only the presentation of the notice always given to the Senate.

Mr. Johnson had no doubt the mode proposed by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Howard) was proper. He believed that in all preceding cases a committee had been appointed to take into consideration the message received from the House, and to recommend such measures as were deemed advisable, and knew no reason why that should not be done here. Perhaps, however, it would be more advisable to delay the resolution for a day, and let the matter be disposed of by the Senate.

Mr. Conkling, referring to the case of the impeachment, by the Senate, of Judge Humphrey, of Tennessee, suggested that the words "To be appointed by the Chair" be included in the resolution.

Mr. Howard accepted the amendment, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. Davis then in a few words concluded his remarks on the pending bill, when on motion of Mr. Patterson, of New-Hampshire, the bill was laid aside and the bill in addition to the supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up, and Mr. Patterson took the floor in reply to Mr. Doolittle's speech of yesterday.

Mr. Salsbury then secured the floor, but yielded to a motion by Mr. Hendricks to postpone the bill until to-morrow, which prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull the Senate took up the bill to amend the Reconstruction bills by allowing a majority of votes cast to decide elections, and registered voters to vote in any part of the State.

Mr. Davis withdrew his motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee with instructions, and the question recurred on the amendment of Mr. Buckalew requiring a residence of ten days in the district before election.

Considerable discussion followed between Messrs. Trumbull, Buckalew, Williams, Hendricks, Davis and Fessenden on the amendment, after which it was agreed to.

Mr. Williams moved to amend by adding after the requirements of the presentation of the voter's certificate of registration the words "on affidavit or other satisfactory evidence."

Mr. Hendricks opposed the amendment as one certain to cause frauds.

Mr. Williams claimed that without this provision one half of the electors would be practically disfranchised.

After further debate on these points the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to add as an additional section, the following: "And be it further enacted, The Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts of which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the Constitution the registered voters may vote, also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all the elective officers provided for in the said constitution and the said elective officers, who shall make the return of the votes on the ratification or rejection of the constitution, shall enumerate or testify the votes cast for members of Congress.

Mr. Bucklew argued against the amendment, and Mr. Sherman said the only object was by one election to have a full fledged State ready for admission, and he had hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buckalew) would support it. These States had never under present laws divided themselves into Congressional districts.

Further discussion ensued when the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by inserting the provision offered by him in the amendment of the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, requiring certain qualifications of all persons not entitled to vote under the constitution or laws in such States previous to the rebellion.

Mr. Wilson called the yeas and nays, and the amendment was lost, 33 to 3.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by requiring that all elections provided for shall take place on the same day in each State. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks moved to amend by adding after the words "or other evidence," the words, "in writing under oath and returned with the returns of the election," which, with the amendment of Mr. Davis to require *viva voce* voting, and requiring four scrutinizers in each county, was voted down.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend by providing that no person shall be refused registration or voting who has received a pardon previous to the passage of the acts of which this is amendatory. This was not agreed to.

Mr. Buckalew asked that the bill be laid over until to-morrow, to allow him to subit an amendment approved of by certain members of Southern Conventions, permitting minorities to be represented according to the theory heretofore explained by him. He said whites and blacks would thus each obtain a fair share of power. He moved to add an additional section, allowing State Conventions to authorize the election of representatives in Congress from the States at large, upon the principle of cumulative voting.

Objection being made to allowing the bill to go over for that purpose, Mr. Buckalew withdrew the amendment, and the bill was passed by a vote of 28 to 6.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Chair appointed the Select Committee called for by Mr. Howard's resolution on impeachment. Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson.

SPECIAL ORDER.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the Supplementary Reconstruction bill was made the special order for Thursday next.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of M. S. Seymour, Civil Engineer, in regard to bridging the Potomac River, and from the Secretary of War in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the survey of a ship canal around the Falls of Ohio River.

The Senate then at 4:55 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded as the regular order of business to the call of the States and Territories for bills and joint resolutions for reference. Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice, and referred as follows:

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Blaine—To limit the liability of common carriers of goods, between different States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Pike—Relative to fishing licenses, and the payment of the tonnage tax, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Van Horne, of New-York—To provide for construction of a ship canal around the Niagara Falls, which was referred to a select committee on that subject.

By Mr. Ward—Requiring the General of the Army to muster out of service all Paymasters, Commissaries and Quartermasters, who have not been on duty in their respective bureaus for the last three months, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Miller—The resolutions of the Pennsylvania Order, in favor of a change in the tariff laws, so as to encourage American art and American artists, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Wilson, of Ohio—To reopen the Land Office of the Virginia Military District in Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Niblack—To provide two local Inspectors of Steamboats at Evansville, Ind., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Holman—Granting $50 bounty to the soldiers of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Regiments of the one year Indiana Volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Nunn—To amend the act changing the times of holding the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in Tennessee, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Coburn—Granting a bounty in land to soldiers in the late war, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also to provide for the rejection, as void, of all votes cast at any election for members of the House of Representatives for any person known to be ineligible by the persons casting them, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Cook—Relative to suits in the United States Courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Loan—Supplementary to the several acts organizing Territories, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Messrs. Cobb, Eldridge, Sawyer, Washburn (Wisconsin) and Hopkins—Various joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature for an additional mail service, and for grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads, and improvement of rivers and harbors.

By Mr. Clark, of Kansas—Resolutions of the Kansas Legislature on the subject of the extension of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railway, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia—To amend the act of July 16, 1862, to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides that midshipmen graduating at the Naval Academy shall be commissioned ensigns in the navy, and shall rank according to the merit roll established by the graduating examination, provided that Ensigns in the navy, and all officers assimilated to that grade shall be regarded as steerage officers, and shall perform the duties and be allotted the quarters appointed to such officers on shipboard.

By Mr. Spalding—Declaring the true intent and meaning of the clause in the Internal Revenue bill of March 3, 1865, taxing railroad chairs and railroad boats and ship spikes and tubes made of wrought iron, $5 per ton, to be a specified tax of $5 per ton upon the manufactured article, inclusive of the tax upon rolled iron, but exclusive of the tax upon pig iron. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Taffe—Granting land to aid in the construction of a railroad in Nebraska to intersect the Union Pacific Railroad. To Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Flanders, of Washington Territory—In reference to the joint occupation of San Juan Island. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Chilcott, of Colorado—Declaring null and void an act of the Colorado Territory, in reference to a toll bridge over Arkansas River. To Committee on Territories.

By Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana—To enable the people of Montana Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of that State into the Union. To Committee on Territories.

Mr. Dodge offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain what portion of the Fort Snelling military reservations is necessary for military purposes, &c. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.

At 1:35 o'clock the Speaker called the House to order, and the door-keeper announced the presence at the bar of the House of the Committee which had been appointed to impeach, at the bar of the Senate, the President of the United States.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, standing in company with his colleague, Bingham, then made a report, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: In obedience to the order of this House we proceeded to the bar of the Senate and proceeded, in your name, and in the name of this body and all the people of the United States, we impeached, as we were directed to, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body and answer for the same, and stated that the House would forthwith, or soon, I did not say which, present articles of impeachment, and make them good. To which the response was "Order shall be taken."

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Haight—For the relief of the widow and heirs of Thomas W. Harvey. To Committee on Patents. This is the bill for the extension of the Wood Screw Patent.

By Mr. Shanks—To provide for the examination of certain claims of Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Ingersoll—To divide the State of Illinois into three judicial districts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Raum—To secure the completion of the Post-office and Custom-house at Cairo, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio—To authorize Homestead entries in the Virginia Military District of Ohio, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The call of States for bills being completed, resolutions were offered for the payment of $2,500 each to John Y. Brown, Samuel E. Smith and G. G. Symes, in full for expenses incurred in prosecuting their claims to seats in the House, and were adopted.

THE TREATY-MAKING POWER.

Mr. Allison offered a resolution declaring it as the sense of the House that to the legislative power of Congress alone, belongs the right to determine the rates of duties on importations, and that it is beyond the power of the President and Senate as the treaty-making power to authorize importations of the manufactures or products of foreign countries, except at such rates of duty as the tariff laws of the United States may prescribe.

[The resolution is aimed particularly at the late Treaty with the Sandwich Islands.—Reporter.]

Mr. Brooks called for the yeas and nays, but they were not ordered. He then remarked that it was perhaps well for the members on the other side to have no record of their votes made on the resolution, but to go it blind without a word of explanation.

The resolution was adopted without division.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution declaring that the public welfare demands that the pecuniary obligations of the United States should be kept within the narrowest limits consistent with the necessary requirements of the Government; that therefore it is not expedient at this time to enlarge such obligations by extending aid to the Union Pacific Railroad, or to any other company by granting, beyond the terms of existing laws, subsidies of United States bonds, or by guaranteeing the payment of any stock or other liability of such Company or any corporation, and directing the Pacific Railroad Committee of the House to report no bill during this session in conflict with the resolution.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over until next Monday.

RELIEF.

On motion of Mr. Ingersoll the Senate bill appropriating $15,000 for the temporary relief of destitute people in the District of Columbia, was taken up, and was amended by Mr. Wood by making the fund disbursable by the Freedman's Bureau and the Aid Society jointly, and was passed.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Griswold on Monday, the 17th inst., in reference to the rights of American citizens abroad, came up and were, by his consent, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Hill presented the petition of citizens of Paterson, N. J., for the reduction of the expenses of the Government. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. Loan asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire as to the political *status* of the State of Texas, but Mr. Burr objected, although Mr. Brooks suggested that the other side of the House might as well have that matter to work upon.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, with a report of Major-Gen. Hancock as to the riot at Marshall, Texas, Dec. 31, 1867. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, the Constitution of the State of Alabama as revised and amended by the Convention assembled at Montgomery, Nov. 5, 1867. Same reference.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.,) moved to suspend the rules, so as to enable him to offer as amendments to the bill the sections that were struck out of the bill last Friday in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, as being independent legislation, and therefore out of order in an appropriation bill.

The rules were not suspended. Yeas, 86; nays 50, less than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Washburne, (Ill.,) made some remarks as to the responsibility of the Republican members for joining with members on the other side to defeat those sections which were intended to effect a large economy.

Mr. Wood suggested that the Republicans had a graver responsibility than that.

Mr. Washburne replied that they were willing to meet every responsibility.

Mr. Wood added: "Yes, to your sorrow, next November."

Mr. Washburne intimated that the subject to which Mr. Wood was referring had been disposed of, and repeated that gentlemen on the Republican side of the House had refused to second the Committee on Appropriations in cutting down the expenditures of the Naval Department.

Mr. Pike contended that the sections referred to were not calculated to reduce the expenditures, and stated that the Committee on Naval Affairs would report a general measure on the subject.

The subject gave rise to an animated discussion between Messrs. Washburne, Pike, Schenck and Blaine, which caused much amusement on the Democratic side of the House.

RULING OF THE CHAIR CORRECTED.

In overruling an important point of order raised during the discussion, the Speaker stated that he desired to correct a ruling which he had made yesterday on the words "whipped in" by the gentleman from Illinois. (Marshall.) On reflection, he was of opinion that his decision yesterday was too stringent. The word "whipped in" was a Parliamentary phrase in use in the country whence this country derives its Parliamentary law, and it was not regarded there as unparliamentary, or dishonorable, or offensive to speak of members generally as being "whipped in." Therefore, when the expression was of general and not special application, he did not regard it as offensively unparliamentary. He added that he was always desirous to correct his rulings whenever he found he was mistaken. The matter had not been suggested to him, but, on reflection, he was satisfied that his ruling yesterday was too restrictive.

Mr. Schenck suggested whether, as the House was to have the word, it should also inherit the thing, and if so, he should like to know who were to be "whipped in?"

The speaker replied that he only alluded to the question whether the word must necessarily be regarded as offensive.

Mr. Ross suggested some point of order on a remark of Mr. Washburne's, to which Mr. Washburne replied: I did not hear the point of order made by my colleague, the distinguished "Knight of the Golden Circle." [Laughter.]

The Naval Appropriation bill was passed.

APPROPRIATION BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the sundry civil expenses Appropriation bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Butler, from the same Committee, reported a bill making partial appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department. Made the special order for to-morrow.

PRECAUTION AGAINST FILLIBUSTERING.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, declaring that pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House shall now adjourn; but that after the result thereof is announced, he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion until the vote is taken on suspension.

[This is intended to prevent fillibustering by a minority of less than one-third on any day when it is in order to suspend the rules.—Reporter.]

Mr. Ross objected.

Mr. Washburne moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended, yeas 108, nays 33, and the new rule was adopted and added to the rules of the House.

Mr. Wood presented a letter and pamphlet of B. J. Burnett, of New-York City, containing a plan for ventilating the Hall of the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

PREPARATION OF THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the rules be suspended, and that it is hereby ordered as follows:

When the Committee to prepare the articles of impeachment of the President of the United States report the said articles, the House shall immediately resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole thereon; that speeches in Committee shall be limited to fifteen minutes each, which debate shall continue until the next legislative day after the report, to the exclusion of all other business except the readnig of the journal; that at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the fifteen-minute debate shall cease, and the Committee shall then proceed to consider and vote upon amendments that may be offered, under the five-minutes rule of debate, but no merely *pro forma* amendment shall be entertained; that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said second day the said Committee shall rise and report its action to the House, which shall immediately and without dilatory motions vote thereon; that if the articles of impeachment are agreed upon the House shall then immediately and without dilatory motions elect by ballot seven managers to conduct said impeachment on the part of the House; and that during the pendency of the resolutions in the House relative to said impeachment, thereafter no dilatory motion shall be received, except one motion on each day, that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. Wood objected.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that the rules be suspended.

Mr. Randall gave notice of his desire to ask for a division of the various propositions.

The Speaker intimated that a suspension of the rules suspended the rule allowing a member to call for a division.

Mr. Eldridge suggested sarcastically to the gentleman from Illinois whether he would not be more in accordance with the practice of the House to allow members to print all their speeches, instead of making them in the House; that would expedite business and save a good deal of trouble.

Mr. Randall inquired whether Mr. Washburne would permit an amendment to be offered to extend speeches for thirty minutes and to extend debate for another day.

Mr. Washburne did not feel authorized, as reporting the resolution from the Committee on Rules, to allow the amendment to be offered.

Mr. Brooks remarked that he was a member of the Committee on Rules, and had never before heard of this resolution.

After various suggestions and the voting down of a motion to adjourn, the rules were suspended and the resolution adopted—yeas 102, nays 37.

VOTES ON IMPEACHMENT RECORDED.

Messrs. Koontz and Thomas were permitted to re-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

GEORGIA.

Public Opinion on the Sherman-Bingham Alabama Bills and the Trumbull Judiciary Act.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Feb. 19, 1868.

The proposed Sherman-Bingham bills for the admission of Alabama, whether the people of that State, according to the Reconstruction acts, have or have not rejected the Constitution framed by the Convention; and Senator TRUMBULL's bill depriving the Supreme Court of all authority to decide whether the laws of Congress as to reconstruction are constitutional or otherwise, create for the moment much more interest and discussion in this community than the proceedings of the Convention defining the powers and composition of the future Legislatures of Georgia.

The reconstruction-made-easy of the distinguished Senator and eloquent representative from Ohio is, of course, warmly approved by that class of extreme Radicals who have always dreaded, and, consequently, labored to avoid the submission of the work of the Conventions in the Southern States to a popular vote. Before the Georgia Convention was in session ten days a leading delegate from Savannah, who, though an anxious candidate for election to the Confederate Congress, is now radicalism personified, had drafted a petition to Congress praying the repeal of that portion of the Reconstruction bills which provided that the Constitution framed by the Convention should be adopted by a majority of the *registered voters* before it could be sent to Congress for approval.

Mr. ASHBURN, another leading Radical, in the heat of debate also declared his intention to pray the Congress to repeal this inconvenient provision of the acts, and several others of lesser note, but members of the Radical Party in full fellowship, have expressed their strong approval of the prayer of the proposed petition.

But there are a large number of earnest reconstructionists who are willing to indorse and carry out the strict letter of the Sherman-Shellabarger bill and the supplemental acts, who will prove hopelessly restive and unruly if they are required to consent to the repeal of the provision in regard to the mode of submitting the work for the approval of the registered voters. They are opposed to the repeal; first, because they deem it an act of bad faith and a breach of contract; and, secondly, because it will remove the only check upon extreme Radical legislation—the only security for possible peace-giving reconstruction. Outside the Convention the number of reconstructionists who will renounce Congressional reconstruction and join the opposition if this saving clause is blotted out, will be legion among the white voters. Among them are Union men who never faltered in their allegiance during the whole duration of the war, and who have labored incessantly to further the ends of reconstruction and secure the admission of the State into the Union. I speak positively, because I know the fact to be as I have stated. The men to whom I allude are not what are called "half reconstructed rebels," "lukewarm friends of reconstruction," or "eleventh-hour friends of the Union," but they are men who can honestly take the test oath, as loyal (and more meritoriously so, because more severely tried) as either Senator SHERMAN or Mr. BINGHAM, and as anxious for reconstruction as any man from Maine to the Potomac.

They do not sympathize in any degree with the opponents of reconstruction in Alabama or anywhere else; but they disapprove the Constitution approved by the Convention of that State, and would have voted against it had they been citizens of Alabama; and whether they could approve it or not, insist that the contract should be held inviolate, and the expression of the popular will respected.

Since the telegram announcing the Bingham bill and the Trumbull Judiciary Jurisdiction act was published here, I have heard men of all parties converse on this subject. The "carpet-bag delegates," as they are called, the ultra Radicals who are advertised place-seekers, and the crowd who are greedily looking for the crumbs of power which fall from their masters' tables, extol the wisdom, the nerve, and the justice of the proposed action in regard to Alabama, on the ground that it is a fitting punishment for the contumacy of the "—— rebels." But I have not heard a single individual of any position, influence or fixed interest in the welfare of Georgia, who does not emphatically condemn and denounce the Sherman-Bingham bills as the most deadly blow at reconstruction and the reëstablishment of peace which has ever been deait since the work of reconstruction began. The most partial friend of the constitutional conventions in the Southern States, it is argued, cannot claim for them that they really represent, except in a very imperfect degree and to a very limited extent, the people of the States for which they are framing, or have framed organic laws. They are composed, in a considerable measure, of negroes who are wholly ignorant not merely of law, but of the most rudimentary branches of education. They have among them a number of individuals whose only knowledge of the people is derived from a short official intercourse in the discharge of the duties of obscure subordinate offices, or from a recent residence commenced in a spirit of adventure, and continued to subserve private interest and advancement. It is notorious, too, that these conventions were elected almost exclusively by the recently enfranchised negroes. Whether this was or was not the fault of the people who did not vote, does not change the fact, or give additional moral weight in the estimation of thinking men to the collective *personnel* of these conventions as representatives of the people. The conservative provision of the Reconstruction act requiring the adoption of the constitutions by a majority of the registered voters afforded a protection against unwise, impolitic and unsound legislation, by providing a remedy by which the errors of the conventions might be effectively corrected. It was on this understanding that thousands voted for the Convention and supported the Congressional plan of reconstruction, who never would have done so had they thought it possible that Congress would repudiate its obligation the moment that a majority of the registered voters of a State, in the exercise of the power conferred upon them by Congress itself, should see proper to disapprove the action of their Convention. In the case of Alabama, the Constitution has never been seen by Congress. Not one of its provisions has been officially submitted to that body. It may be bad or good, wise or foolish, constitutional or unconstitutional, for anything that Congress knows to the contrary. All that is known about it is that a majority of the registered voters has refused to ratify it, and that a majority of the negroes who voted are *said* to have opposed it.

One of the most powerful arguments employed by those who have steadily opposed Congressional reconstruction, has been, that Congress has never given any express pledge that a compliance with the letter of any of its successive plans would be regarded as a *final* settlement of the troubles. The belief that the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment would not be a finality tended largely to its defeat. The fear that compliance with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts would not be a final settlement, has caused thousands to refuse to support them. Now, it is asked in every direction, is it not proved that those doubts and fears were well founded? Is it not demonstrated that the only finality which the Radicals in Congress would regard as such, would be an unconditional compliance with whatever requirements Congress might deem necessary for the perpetuation of the power of the Radical Party? If the people indorse radicalism in all its parts, they are loyal; and if they demur in the least, or consider their own interests in preference to those of party, they are disloyal and are not to be counted.

In the foregoing I have given the substance of remarks which I have heard several times repeated during the past twenty-four hours by men whose fidelity to reconstruction cannot be questioned, and whose disapproval of the Sherman-Bingham bills is expressed more in sorrow than in anger. The tendency of the proposed legislation will, it is supposed, inevitably be to make the Radical majority in the Convention more ultra and reckless, in the belief that whatever is done, if it be only radical enough, will be approved and enforced by Congress, no matter what the people think.

Senator TRUMBULL's bill is considered to be a step in the same direction—indeed, the last step which can be possibly taken in the direction of making Congress supreme over people, Executive and Judiciary.

The opponents of reconstruction are using the "didn't-I-tell-you-so?" mode of argument with great effect. Whatever may have been their purpose, or however their course may be disapproved by those who favored reconstruction and acceptance of the terms of Congress, it is hard to deny that their predictions that Congress would not keep faith have been fulfilled with cruel fidelity. The disinterested advocates of reconstruction—those who supported it with a view to peace, and without a hope or a wish for office or emolument—are sorely disappointed and depressed. Their only hope is that two-thirds of Congress will refuse to sanction so flagrant a breach of contract. You will not find the names of the Reconstructionists to whom I refer among those who have "come out for Governor," or are "in the field openly for Congress." But if these bills are passed, you will find their names among the most strenuous, influential and earnest opponents of reconstruction, because they will have lost all faith in its power to restore peace and establish a just Government.

The Convention proceedings are for the present "stale, flat and unprofitable" to the general reader outside of Georgia. I have taken this occasion, therefore, to take the place of your special correspondent, and give a view of public opinion on the bills in reference to Alabama, and on that of Mr. TRUMBULL, depriving the people of these States of all power to appeal to the courts against what they may deem unconstitutional legislation.

The cotton market is said to be "booming;" but so is the market for everything eatable, wearable or useable.

QUONDAM.

CANADA.

The Financial Condition of the Dominion—The Appointment of Registrars—Grants to Colleges—Military Matters—The Madoc Gold Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 22, 1868.

The proceedings in the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec have, this week, been of considerable interest. The Treasurers of the respective Provinces have made their financial statements, which prove to be of the most satisfactory character, particularly as, instead of having to resort to Provincial taxation, there is a handsome surplus in the Treasury of each Province. It was feared that the members of Quebec having taken a fit of extravagance at the start, it would be necessary to provide for an extraordinary expenditure, but fortunately the good sense of the Legislature prevailed, and Mr. DUNKIN has been enabled to show that the Province has within itself means enough to meet the public expenditure without resorting to a tax of any kind. This is a gratifying fact, for the people of neither Province would willingly have submitted to a Provincial in addition to the Dominion tax. Mr. DUNKIN, who is one of the ablest men in Canada, appears to have made a brilliant and lucid statement, occupying about three hours in its delivery. This gentleman is known as one of the advocates of the Lower Canadian *censitaires* when the question of the abolition of the seignorial tenure was agitated and carried. He had not been in the Government previous to the union of the four Provinces, but his selection has shown the wisdom of the Quebec Premier, Mr. CHAUVEAU, in making the choice that he did. Mr. WOOD, the Treasurer of this Province, was less brilliant and diffuse, in his statement, for he lacks the ability necessary to cope with Mr. DUNKIN. He made, however, an exceedingly clear and satisfactory exposition of the Provincial finances, fully bearing out the estimates previously laid before the House for the information of members. I have given an abstract of the estimated revenue and expenditure, in a former letter, and it is not necessary to repeat it. Suffice to say that the total estimated receipts are $1,853,638 91, and the expenditure $1,293,837, leaving a surplus of over half a million. Mr. DUNKIN showed a surplus of $700,000 in favor of Quebec.

THE APPOINTMENT OF REGISTRARS.

An important question has been debated in the Ontario Legislature bearing upon the appointment of registrars. At present there is no getting rid of them when once appointed, unless by death, and the Attorney-General brought in a bill to remedy this. His chief aim, however, appears to have been to legalize an act of his own when he was at the head of the old Canadian Government. One HAMMOND, Registrar of the County of Bruce, was dismissed for having retained certain moneys belonging to the Government, on the ground that he had the right to pay himself for work which the Government refused to pay him for. He acted as Returning Officer at an election, and taking upon himself to get in his returns by riding over the country himself, he sent in his charges in the names of other persons, supposing that the Government would not allow him to make the charges in his own name. The consequence was that for this irregular business he was dismissed from office, and a Mr. MCLAY appointed in his stead. Mr. HAMMOND brought an action against the new Registrar, and the Courts compelled Mr. MCLAY to pay over all moneys taken in the Registry office from the time of the dismissal, extending over four or five years. To legalize the dismissal of Mr. HAMMOND, therefore, Mr. MACDONALD brought in his present bill, but the discussion upon it has had the effect of causing him to amend it by depriving it of a retroactive effect, the design being to make the appointment of registrars at the pleasure of the Governor. The Premier resorted to intemperate language in the discussion, which was altogether unbecoming his high position. He did not hesitate to pronounce Mr. HAMMOND a swindler, and he declared he did not want to allow him an opportunity of swindling others. The course the Premier has recently taken does not tend to strengthen him with the country. He has so far fallen foul of Sir HENRY SMITH and Mr. RYKERT, because of their independence in the House, as to tell them that he wanted none of their support; and his newspaper organ in this city has since read them out of the Ministerial party. That the Government are gradually losing ground, is apparent enough, and next session will witness a change that Mr. SANFIELD MACDONALD little expects.

DOMINION STOCK.

After all the fuss made to get the consent of the Legislature to the investment of half a million of dollars in Dominion stock, it appears that the whole amount of stock has been taken up without any effort being made on the part of the Ontario Government to carry the resolution into effect. It is just possible that the thing was done for effect. The Treasurer shows his surplus of over half a million dollars, but it is not to be converted into Dominion stock. No excuse is given for this strange proceeding.

DENOMINATIONAL GRANTS.

The denominational question has been solved by the Government bringing down supplementary estimates yesterday, making the usual grants to all the sectarian colleges in the Province, amounting to the sum of $32,100. This is understood to be the last time any grants of the kind will be made. We have had some spirited discussions in the public prints upon the subject, but the action of the Government has terminated them rather abruptly. Additional estimates have been submitted: $11,000 to facilitate the transport of passengers and freight between Collingwood and ports in Lake Superior: $20,000 for surveys; $1,000 for a stipendiary magistrate in Muskoka Territory, and $400 for the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery. These additions make up the full estimated expenditure of the Government to the end of the current year.

PERSONAL.

The resignation of the Law Clerk of the House has caused some surprise, but the facts of the case having been made public, it is shown that he was not fairly treated. Mr. KEELE, the gentleman in question, a lawyer of some standing, and author of a law book entitled *The Provincial Justice*, accepted the appointment with the understanding that he would be paid a reasonable salary; but when the estimates came down, his salary was fixed at $400, and he resigned rather than accept what he considered altogether inadequate. He was evidently right, for such a beggarly sum was not proportionate to the duties exacted of him. The Premier seems to be desirous that he should be considered incompetent, which is anything but fair, after the official has resigned.

MILITARY MATTERS.

There is a good deal of activity in military circles at present, and it is said that a general muster will take place with a view to the efficiency of the militia force in the Spring. All the brigade Majors are in consultation, and the Assistant Adjutant-General is making a tour of Ontario. The gunboats are to be manned by Provincial naval companies, orders having been sent to have them all in readiness at short notice. A detachment of the Seventeenth Regiment was sent down from here to Kingston, a report having arrived that the Fenian prisoners in the Penitentiary were to be assisted in making their escape. Nothing came of the affair.

THE MADOC GOLD MINES.

Reports from the Madoc gold mines are very contradictory, and most part of them untrue as regards the yield of the precious metal. Some companies recently organized have made the discovery that it will not pay to work their claims. The game of deception has been played with little effect. It is difficult to trap people with the statements put forth by interested parties, and it is to be feared that the further development of the gold region will be a tardy operation for the future.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Alleged Infant Murders—The Public Markets—Vital Statistics—Death Among the Aged and Poor—The Prussian Government and Emigrant Vessels.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon under the direction of President CRANE.

Counsel EATON reported that in obedience to directions he had examined the charges against Dr. RANNEY and Mme. PARSELLE, with reference to alleged false returns made to the Registrar of Vital Statistics, of the deaths of infants in the house No. 147 West Seventeenth-street. His opinion was that Dr. RANNEY might be criminally prosecuted under the eleventh section of the Health Laws of 1867, for making erroneous reports. Mrs. PARSELLE might be similarly dealt with under the same sections for not seeing to it that correct returns were made of deaths which occurred in her house, and while she was present. Civil suits, Mr. EATON thought, might be successfully instituted against both parties for the recovery of penalties, as authorized by sections thirteen and fourteen of the Sanitary Ordinances. After some discussion counsel was directed to commence civil suits, at once, against Dr. RANNEY and Mrs. PARSELLE.

Citizens of Jersey City renewed their complaints against the vessels *Electra* and *Sallie & Sophia*, now lying in close proximity to the Central Railroad long dock, heavily laden with powder, and a source of great danger to life and property. The complainants were represented by Mayor GOPSELL, Mr. EARLE, President of the Board of Aldermen; Mr. G. T. WARD, and other prominent residents of Jersey City. The owners of the vessels, the Hazard Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company, were represented by gentlemen who expressed their willingness to comply with any reasonable suggestion or order of the Board in the matter. The subject was tabled for further consideration.

Several applications from the Soldiers' Messenger, Business and Dispatch Company, for permission to erect booths, were denied. A report from the Engineer suggesting favorable localities for street stands, was received and filed.

A lengthy communication, accompanied by elaborate drawings, from the Engineer of the Board, with reference to public markets, was received and referred to Commissioners BOSWORTH and STONE. The paper favors a petition from the Board to the State Legislature for the abolition of the markets now in use in the City, and the erection of a large general market, on improved principles, in the population center—say in the neighborhood of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street.

Counsel complained of two unsatisfactory points in the Tenement House law—one forbidding the accumulation of garbage in such houses, and at the same time forbidding the placing of garbage receptacles upon the sidewalks; and the other point that compelling the owners to whitewash the premises in the months of April and October, when March and May should be added. This was referred to the counsel.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly report was received, in which it is set forth that in the week that ended last Saturday the great Reaper gathered another heavy harvest, though not an unusual one for this most trying period of Winter. There were 448 deaths in New-York, including 79 in the public institutions. There were 160 in Brooklyn, and 16 others in county institutions and streets beyond city limits. Inflammatory and congestive diseases are charged with a great excess of fatality the past week, their share being 47.32 per cent. of the total list of deaths in New-York, and 33.75 per cent. in Brooklyn. Scarlatina continues to be the predominant zymotic disease. It killed 28 children in New-York and 17 in Brooklyn during the week. Diptheria also has become prevalent, particularly in the Eighth and Twentieth Wards of New-York. Old age and the vicious and poverty-stricken at all ages have, during this very cold season, suffered the chief excess of mortality, while the ratio of infant deaths has relatively decreased. There were only 91 deaths last week of infants under 1 year, which is but 20.31 per cent. of the total list of the dead; 26.25 per cent. was the ratio of this class in Brooklyn. Childhood under 5 years of age gave 21.96 per cent. of the mortality in the former, and 46.25 per cent. in the latter city. Consumption and other constitutional diseases of adult life gave 47.32 per cent. of the total mortality in the former City, and 33.75 in the latter. The death-rate which, week by week and month by month, reveals the nature and pressure of the causes that war against human life, has been heavy during the past three weeks, but not so heavy as the average death rate of the thirteen chief cities of Great Britain the fourth week in January; for the latter was equal to 27 per 1,000 annually, while in New-York the rate was, for the three weeks just ended, only 22.50 per 1,000, if we estimate the population of the City at a million. The highest death rates reported in European cities for the third and fourth weeks of January were as follows: 31 per 1,000 in Edinburg, 37 in Dublin, 32 in Liverpool, 31 in Glasgow, and 30 per 1,000 in Vienna. And there are numerous villages and districts of country in East Prussia where famine has swelled the Winter death records to a fearful ratio. Of all the great ports of the world New-York can least afford to be indifferent to the fatal threatenings of the famine and cholera in the lowlands along the Baltic, for, unless the unusual cold of the past few weeks has destroyed the germs of cholera in all that region, it is the opinion of sanitary authorities that a Summer's pestilence will ravage all that champaign country. Cholera has never failed to linger there in each former visitation. With these facts before us the people of New-York may justly be thankful for the action which Count BISMARCK has promised for the Government of Prussia on behalf of emigrants. The efforts of the Prussian Consul and of the Commissioners of Emigration in New-York regarding the causes which have led to this action, will not fail to be gratefully appreciated. Neither the interests of humanity nor the mutual concern of civilized nations for the rights of even the humblest citizen, can any longer be indifferently turned aside by any true statesman or public officer. They are eminently worthy of the prompt attention they have received in this instance at the hands of the Prussian Prime Minister and the authorities in New-York. It will be recollected that the cholera ships *Leibnitz* and *Lord Brougham* brought unfortunate emigrant companies from Mecklenburg and the Baltic Lowlands. The Metropolitan Board of Health has a deep interest in these events.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

Board of Audit.

The summing up in the case of ELIZA S. COX—a claim under the statute for $5,000 damages for an injury to claimant's husband, Dr. H. G. COX, resulting in his death—took place at the session of the Board yesterday. A summary of the testimony in the case has been already published. The injury to Dr. COX occurred in the Winter of 1855, and was caused by his stumbling over the stump of a tree which projected some six inches above the sidewalk in front of the premises No. 855 Broadway.

IRA SHAFFER, Esq., appeared in behalf of the City and addressed the Board at considerable length in opposition to the claim. He claimed at the outset that the fact proved on the hearing that the suit brought against the City by Dr. COX was prevented from being brought to trial previous to his death by a postponement granted at the request of the Corporation Counsel could not be taken into consideration by this Board. Admitting that Dr. COX had a perfect claim against the City, which might have been proved beyond peradventure by his testimony, yet this fact could not be taken into account on this hearing. The death of Dr. COX before the trial was one of those misfortunes, the consequences of which, however hard to bear, must fall entirely on the family of the deceased, and could not be remedied in an action of this kind without violating every principle of law. Counsel then proceeded to argue that from the facts as testified to in this claim the injury received by the deceased was owing entirely to his own negligence or want of care, and that the City could not be held responsible. He also argued that the death of Dr. COX was not proven to have been the direct result of the injury received, but according to the claimant's chief witness, Dr. CARNOCHAN, it was more the result of over exertion on the part of deceased, and his attempt to prematurely resume the practice of his profession.

Mr. THOMAS D. HALL then summed up the case on behalf of the claimant. He referred to the act creating the Board of Audit, and claimed that by the terms of the act the Board were to take cognizance of all claims against the City founded on natural justice and equity, whether the claims could be maintained at law or not; in other words, it was evidently the design of the Legislature in organizing the Board to confer on it jurisdiction of such cases as would form the basis of a petition for relief to the Common Council or to the Legislature, with the single reservation that no claim should be entertained that was barred by the statute of limitations. But in this case the claimant was not left to the simple equity and justice of her claim. It was a case which formed good grounds for an action at law, and had not the action so brought been prevented from trial by the wrong (innocent though it was) of the Corporation counsel, the relief here sought would doubtless have been obtained from a jury. Although, as has been stated by the opposite counsel this wrong could not be adduced as evidence in this claim, yet it was perfectly proper to mention it, and for the Board to consider it, as bearing on the equities of the claim, and with this view only had it been brought to the attention of the Board. Counsel then proceeded to discuss the question of negligence on the part of the deceased. He claimed that a man in walking Broadway was not called upon to watch for, or to expect obstructions on the sidewalk, like that of a stump projecting from four to six inches above the pavement; that it was the duty of the City to keep the sidewalks smooth and free from obstructions. Upon the question of death having been the result of the injury received, counsel spoke at some length. In the absence of every settled rule of law, as to the time that shall intervene between the injury and death in order to render the author of the injury liable, counsel claimed that Courts should be left to the circumstances of each case, and where it was shown, as in this case, that the death was beyond a doubt the consequence of the injury, the Board should grant the relief without regard to the time that may have intervened between the two. He quoted *Beck's Medical Jurisprudence* in reference to the limitations which at one time and another the law has put upon the connection between injury and death, where he says: "All these restrictions are evidently improper since, death may follow at a longer or shorter period of time, and yet be strictly and indisputably traced to the injury in question." Counsel closed by an earnest appeal to the Board to consider and decide this claim with that generous and magnanimous consideration of the intrinsic justice of the case which a jury would have exercised had not the laches of the defendant prevented the claimant from bringing her case before that tribunal.

JOHN BRERETON submitted a claim of $278 for damages to a coach, caused by driving into a hole in Great Jones-street, which was out of repair in May, 1866.

The Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC REVELATIONS.

Examination Before Justice Dowling in the Case of William Roche, the Telegraph Operator—He is Held to Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

Justicee DOWLING held an examination yesterday at the Tombs Police Court in the case of WILLIAM ROCHE, the telegraph operator, accused of having divulged the contents of a telegraphic dispatch from Washington regarding the probable sale of gold. The examination was attended by several of the leading officials of the Franklin Telegraph Company. The evidence taken yesterday was as follows:

Chas. H. Burd testified: I am employed by the Franklin Telegraph Company as General Agent; I know Mr. Roche; he was in the employ of that Company, at the main office, No. 11 Broad-street; he usually worked one of the Washington wires; he left the employ of the Company on the 11th or 12th of this month; I had a conversation with him after the date of his leaving; I told him that there was a great deal of trouble about his conduct with reference to disclosures of dispatches, and the best thing he could do was to leave town immediately; he said that he would not go; I stated to him that I had a letter from the *Evening Post* proprietors to our President, about his disclosing the contents of their Press dispatches; that they were very angry about it; he did not say anything about the charge; I had another interview with him in the afternoon of the same day; I was waiting to see Mr. Sterns, the President of the Company at Boston, when Mr. Roche came into the office; I stated to him that, after Mr. Stearns had received the letter (also Mr. Smith, the Superintendent) from the *Evening Post*, they had ordered me to have him arrested; Mr. Roche stated that others in the office were doing the same thing, meaning, I presume, the subject of our conversation, which was his disclosing the contents of dispatches; I told him that, if he would give me any evidence, or any proof of any person in the office doing it, that I would have them arrested also; Mr. Roche was unable to do so; I told him that some of the proprietors of the *Post* were very angry, and would have him arrested, and that we were determined to put a stop to this conduct; that we had no ill feeling toward him; he stated that he knew he had done very wrong, and that he was very sorry for it; that the name of the broker was John Sammond, of No. 46 Broad-street, a very nice old gentleman; that he was introduced to him by a gentleman from New-Orleans, who told him that any points he could give Sammond would be all right; I advised Roche again to leave the City for one or two weeks at least, until this matter was blown over; for his own personal good I advised him to go to the broker; that he ought to furnish him the funds to leave; that was the substance of the conversation.

Joseph W. Stover testified: I am manager of the Franklin Telegraph Company; I know Mr. Roche; he was employed by that Company as operator; on the 11th inst. he was working one of the Washington through lines; I know the handwriting of Mr. Roche; the pencilled memorandum shown is in the handwriting of Mr. Roche, and is written on paper used in the office of said Company; I called Roche's attention to the fact of having received information that dispatches had been surreptitiously sent from the office by him; he said others had been doing the same thing, and he did not konw why he should be complained of; In reply I told him this complaint from the *Post* people was the first I had received, and that all others would be dealt with as severe as he would be so soon as I was furnished with proper evidence; he gave the name of John Sammond as the person to whom the message was sent, and that he was introduced to him by a gentleman from New-Orleans; he stated that he never had made a dollar by giving this information; he said he ought not to be held to very strict accountability for an effort to make a dollar or two; I told him that my relations were always pleasant with him, and I told him I was very sorry to be compelled to discharge him; he said that if the Company went into this prosecution, it would not stop with him; the dispatch now shown was received at the same time as the dispatch to Henry Clews & Co., and is in the handwriting of Mr. Roche.

John Sammond, testified—I am a member of the Open Board of Brokers, having an office at No. 46 Broad-street; I have a slight acquaintance with Mr. Roche; it commenced last Fall; he was casually introduced to me by a friend of mine from New-Orleans; I became acquainted with his business as telegraph operator on the 12th inst.; I believe I have seen the pencilled memorandum now shown: I received the paper in the Gold Room; I don't know who gave it to me; it was not enveloped; I do not recognize the handwriting at all.

By the Magistrate—What did you do with that paper when you received it? A.—I decline to answer that question, as I think it would tend to criminate me, and perhaps subject me to a criminal prosecution; at the time I was making a disposition of that paper I did not know that I was about to commit a criminal offence, and it is since that time I have ascertained the fact; I next saw that paper here this morning; I never had any conversation with Mr. Roche as to any information he might give me; that came over the wires; no understanding was had with him.

The magistrate insisted upon the witness stating to whom he had sent the note and the pencilled memorandum, and counsel for the defence protested, in an energetic speech. He was overruled by the Court and the witness instructed to answer the question.

Mr. SAUMAND stated that he had inclosed the memorandum in a note to Mr. BUTCHER, of the *Evening Post*; I sent that by a messenger; I do not know who; I received no reply.

The counsel for the defence moved for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to hold the accused, but on the magistrate expressing his dissent thereto, they waived all further examination, and the accused was held to bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Improvements at the Custom-House.

The interior of the Custom-house has recently been much improved, the walls and ceiling having been painted, and the ventilation bettered. In a few days the building will be further decorated with a fine Corinthian column in bronze, to be placed under the centre of the dome. This column will support an immense clock, with four faces, which is to keep the official time of the Custom-house.

The design of this structure having been submitted to Collector SMYTHE, and through him approved by the authorities at Washington, is now in process of construction at the foundry and manufactory of MORGAN L. CURTIS & Co., in Broome-street, and is nearly ready to be put in its proper place. The weather vane will be put up at the same time; both being component parts of the same design. The bronze column, surmounted by the clock, is to stand directly beneath the dome. The vane, surmounting an iron rod thirty-four feet in height, which rod passes directly through the dome, is composed of a huge feather of wrought and sheet iron, twenty-four feet in length and three feet and four inches in width, and weighing one thousand pounds. A second feather, corresponding with the first in motion, but of burnished yellow wood, thirty-seven feet and nine inches in length, and passing through a burnished ball of eighteen inches in diameter, also of wood, is to be erected at the lower end of the vane shaft, and is to revolve as the indicator of a dial to be placed within the Rotunda, in plain sight of all, but swinging fully one hundred and ten feet above the heads of those below, which dial is to be marked with the points of the compass. This timely provision, it is supposed, will be duly appreciated by all seamen, who can thus, and without leaving the building, assure themselves by the exact veer of its duplicate of the state of the wind indicated by the vane outside.

The column to support the clock weighs 25,000 pounds. It is richly ornamented with acanthus leaves of ormolu upon a background of verd antique. The pedestal is two feet in height. The globe of the clock is finished in verd antique and is adorned with gilt stars. The figures and hands on the dial are of heavily-gilt ormolu. The dials are to be finished in bronze, burned to a light chocolate tint. An eagle of magnificent proportions, in bronze and gilt, surmounts the work. The clock requires a weight of 800 pounds. It was made by BROWNE & SPAULDING.

Organizing to Sustain the President—Arrest of Capt. F. J. Tucker.

A certain class of Democrats in this City still announce themselves ready to support the President with "arms" in his quarrel with Congress. Circulars have been distributed about the City calling upon the Johnson men to repair to Room No. 15, No. 208 Broadway, and sign the following declaration: "We, the undersigned, are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, and are willing to resort to arms to repel any revolutionary attempt on the part of the Congress of the United States to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the nation." It is said that quite a number of budding warriors answered the fearful summons and enrolled their names in the Johnson Guard. The names mentioned in connection with the movement are those of Capt. F. J. TUCKER, a Col. Brown, Col. James E. Kerrigan, Col. James Austin, Col. W. H. Bassonett, Capt. Wm. Rogers and Major James Osgood.

Yesterday, the small room No. 208 Broadway, used as headquarters by Capt. TUCKER and his associates, was visited by a number of persons desirous of adding their names to the roll. Everything appeared to be going on swimmingly till about 2:30 P. M., when Police Detectives HAYES and STILWELL appeared on the scene, and with very little ceremony arrested Mr. TUCKER and conducted him to the Second Precinct Station-house. They also took possession of a roll, containing 130 names, which was lying on a table in the office. From the Station-house a telegram was sent to the general headquarters of Police asking for further instructions as to the disposition of the case. TUCKER was finally released on his parole to answer any charge that may be preferred against him. According to Capt. TUCKER the following conversation took place between himself and Sergt. WADE at the Station-house:

Q.—What is the nature of this organization of yours? A.—The organization is partly civil and partly military.

Q.—What is its object? A.—It is inaugurated for the purpose of supporting the President of the United States by force of arms, if the Congress of the United States adopt measures against him without the pale of the law.

Officer—Then we will hold you on your own recognizance.

Capt. TUCKER—I am always to be found at my office, No. 208 Broadway.

The interview then terminated, and Capt. TUCKER returned to his office on Broadway. At the time of the arrest, Col. WILLIAM BROWN and Capt. JAMES D. MCCLELLAND were in the office, but it appears they were not interfered with.

Later in the afternoon, TUCKER had prepared other rolls to be distributed about the City with the following heading:

"We, the undersigned, desirous of supporting the President of the United States in the lawful exercise of his constitutional authority, do subscribe our names."

This call is an abridgment of the one which appeared on the original rolls. In consequence of the arrest a private meeting, which was to have been held in the office in Broadway, at 4 P. M., was postponed till to-day. The projectors claim that 7,000 persons have thus far signed the rolls. They state their object to be to form an association of 50,090 men, to act in case of emergency.

A Singular Case—Mysterious Disappearance and Arrest on Suspicion of Homicide.

Yesterday a bargeman named ABRAHAM DURFEE was brought before the Jefferson Market Police Court by Officer LITTLE, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on suspicion of having committed a homicide. It appeared from the statements made to the Justice that ELLEN SENNETT had gone to Capt. CAMERON, of the Eighteenth Precinct, stating that on Saturday evening last her husband, MATHEW SENNETT, master of the barque *Lodi*, went out with DURFEE, and that about 1:30 o'clock Sundy morning Mrs. DURFEE had come to her residence inquiring whether her husband had returned, and demanding to be refunded the amount her husband had expended for gin on account of SENNETT. In the morning, as her husband had not yet returned, she visited the residence of DURFEE, when her husband's hat was given her. Upon these statements DURFEE was arrested, and Mrs. ELLEN SENNETT made an affidavit before the Police Court, embodying substantially the same facts, and this was submitted to the District-Attorney, DURFEE being meanwhile held to await a further consideration of the case. The prisoner states, in explanation of the disappearance of SENNETT, that on Saturday night he was in company with the missing man, and in the course of their wanderings, having boarded a barge, SENNETT had accidentally fallen overboard into the East River, leaving his hat on the barge. The two men have always been friendly, and it is not asserted that DURFEE had any motive to induce him to make away with SENNETT. The body of the missing man has not yet been found.

Aid for the Relicts of Fallen Heroes.

The National Committee charged with the work of securing the means for providing homes for the destitute widows and mothers of those fallen in the land and naval service of the country has issued an appeal for aid, of which the following is an extract:

> This imperative and eminently humane duty has been delayed hitherto only in deference to the weightier claims of the living disabled soldier and sailor and the orphans of the dead, in whose behalf public and private charity may now be justly regarded as being in practical operation, and the present time most befitting a successful effort to fulfill our whole duty to the nation's sacrificial dead, by caring for the aged and destitute ones for whom this charity is instituted. It needs not to be told here that, in by far the majority of instances, the mere pittance received by the widows and dependent mothers of our dead defenders, in the form of Government pensions, is wholly inadequate to even their most indispensable and pressing wants, thus compelling them, in the absence of other means of subsistence, to implore the private aid of humane citizens, or accept the undeserved humiliation of the "Paupers' Refuge." To meet this necessity it is sought to found "National Homes" at convenient and central points, wherein all such, aided by their lawful allowance, may find an honorable retreat, and spend the evening of their lives unassailed by want, degradation, or temptation to crime; to the privileges of which they shall ever have priority of admission, but from whence no aged and infirm woman shall be turned away, her character, necessities and the accommodations of the Home permitting. At the earliest moment practicable at least three such homes shall be established and opened for the admission of those in whose behalf founded, from whatever part of the nation they may come, and to the speedy accomplishment of this deserving and just end—one which must commend itself to the judgment and generosity of our loyal people everywhere—it has been arranged to hold a "National Fair" in the City of New-York, commencing on the 14th of April next, and to you and those whom your influence can reach is this appeal made, for such articles and means as shall contribute to a representation worthy of your State. Adhering closely to the plan whereby the Sanitary Fairs attained such marked success, and committing the contributions from each State to representatives thereof, it is confidently anticipated the results shall prove alike worthy of the unfaltering zeal of those engaged therein, the noble object to be attained, and the American people.

The National Committee consists of Mrs. Lieut.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, President; Mrs. Gen. Robert Anderson, Mrs. S. B. Chittenden, Mrs. J. Owen Rouse, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. C. Carlisle, Secretary, and Henry Clews, Esq., Treasurer.

It is intended that a separate department in the Fair shall be devoted to the exhibition of specimens of manufactures of every description, which shall not be removed until its final close; and as the Fair will be in progress during a season when merchants and business men will be in the City from all portions of the country, it is deemed an opportunity of which manufacturers and dealers may wisely and profitably avail themselves. All contributions can be forwarded to the rooms of the Association, No. 691 Broadway, New-York, addressed: "National Home for Destitute Widows and Mothers of Soldiers and Sailors." Contributions in money will also be received by ANTHONY LANE, Esq., Cashier Fourth National Bank, New-York City. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, at the Association Rooms, No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

Kindergarten School Burned Out.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There was a slight error in your account of the fire at No. 621 Sixth-avenue, in this morning's TIMES. The second floor was not occupied by Mrs. RICH, but was used for a Kindergarten School, of which I am the Principal. My loss by the fire was over $1,000, on which there is no insurance. By the kindness of many patrons I shall be able to reopen my school on the 29th inst., in a new and convenient locality.

M. L. FROST.

No. 101 West Thirty-seventh-street, Feb. 24.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

DARING HOTEL THIEF.

JOHN CARTER, a notorious hotel thief, was arrested yesterday, by special Detective GOLDEN, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, on a charge of larceny. It appears that CARTER entered the room No. 132, occupied by Mr. HARRY BLISS, at a late hour on Monday night, and abstracted from the clothing of the occupant a gold watch and chain valued at $150, a gold shirt stud and a small amount of money, with which booty he escaped in the hallway. Not content with this successful operation CARTER entered room No. 175, occupied by E. H. ROGERS, cashier of the Hotel, and stole that gentleman's clothing and some money. As the thief was leaving the room Mr. ROGERS awoke and asked "who's there?" CARTER replied, "I beg your pardon, Sir, I have made a slight mistake," and left the room in a very precipitate manner. ROGERS was not misled as to the character of his intruder, and gave an alarm, which resulted in the arrest of the fugitive, who leaped down a whole flight of stairs. CARTER was found in possession of Mr. BLISS' property as well as five different packages of money, which were evidently stolen. It subsequently appeared that CARTER had entered the room of a Mr. INGERSOLL, but finding that gentleman awake he apologized and retreated. Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, took charge of the prisoner, and arraigned him before the magistrate, when he was committed for trial.

STEALING BUTTER.

CHRISTOPHER MARTIN, of No. 345 Washington Market, caused the arrest of RANDOLPH DRESSLER yesterday on a charge of having stolen a firkin of butter, valued at $25. As the prisoner confessed his guilt, he was held for trial by the magistrate.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

Capt. THORN, of the Fourth Ward, arrested CHRISTOPHER BURNS, plumber at No. 116 Broadway, on a charge of having received stolen goods. It appears that a carman called on Friday at the store of T. O. LEROY & Co., No. 261 Water-street, and presented an order purporting to have been signed by L. JONES, for $150 worth of lead pipe. As JONES was believed to be in the employ of KITCHEN & Co., No. 395 Broadway, the pipe was delivered. It was subsequently discovered that no such person was in the employ of the firm. As BURNS was found in possession of the pipe he was arrested, as already stated. The magistrate made a cursory examination in the case and granted a temporary commitment to enable the Police to obtain further evidence. The prisoner denies all guilty knowledge.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

MORE WORTHLESS CHECKS.

GUSTAV. BALLING, *alias* Hayman, a Frenchman of elegant exterior, but weak nerves, was exceedingly lachrymose when confronted with justice upon two charges of passing worthless checks upon DELMONICO's restaurants. One of these checks was for $20, and had been tendered at the up-town restaurant, where BALLING had received $7 50 change, and the other document was for $25, and had been offered and received at the down-town establishment, where he had also had refreshments, and had received the major portion of the amount of the check in change. Both checks were drawn on the Bank of New-York, and being presented, were pronounced to be worthless, no such person as BALLING or Hayman having an account there. These facts being embodied in the affidavit of CHARLES DELMONICO, of No. 1 East Fourteenth-street, the prisoner was committed to answer a charge of false pretences.

EXTENSIVE LARCENY.

MARTIN WALLINGHOFF, of No. 832 Eighth-avenue, made a complaint alleging that JOHN GERST had stolen from his store three full suits of gentlemen's clothing, valued at $200. Detective PHILIP REILLY, of the Twentieth Precinct, made oath that on searching the room of GERST, at No. 548 West Twenty-ninth-street, he had found a portion of the stolen property secreted under his bed and that GERST had volunteered information as to the whereabouts of the remainder which had led to its recovery, it being found in the place designated by the prisoner. Upon these affidavits GERST was committed in default of $1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

AN OVERCOAT STOLEN.

WILLIAM DOWNELL, from Bergen Point, N. J., states in his complaint that his overcoat, valued at $35, had been stolen by STEPHEN CRATO, who had voluntarily admitted his guilt. The prisoner, however, being confronted by the Court, said he had not stolen the coat, but that it had been thrown on his shoulder by some unknown man. He has sent to the General Sessions that the value of the plea might be ascertained.

Income Tax of Aliens.

The following is the income tax on the business of persons residing without the United States, and not citizens thereof, for the year 1866, levied under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, in the Fourth District, New-York, P. C. VAN WYCK, Assessor:

Auffmordt, C. A.	$1,816 60	Linder, Jos.	$1,046 50
Averdeick, Herman	305 40	Laurin, Ferd.	323 25
Benziger, M.	72 50	Lazenby, R. E.	289 30
Benziger, N.	72 50	Meakin, Geo.	901 65
Benziger, A.	72 50	Meakin, Jas.	901 65
Benziger, C.	72 50	Marshall, J. G.	194 95
Barlow, S.	150 00	Person, A.	693 75
Cowlishaw, W. G.	300 00	Passavant, Herman	431 00
Crehange, A.	49 35	Pearce, Geo.	260 60
Diggelman, C.	625 00	Reitz, John	323 25
Donald, R.	366 00	Ryde, Wm. D.	150 00
Fielding, Wm.	232 50	Schnabel, C. H.	189 50
Gutman, W.	1,232 65	Schnabel, E.	189 50
Houldsworth, Jas.	1,950 00	Schnabel, J. F. A.	189 50
Hardt, John H.	548 65	Schmeider, C. F.	608 55
Heidenheimer, Jos	615 90	Smith, Henry	290 80
Hennequin, H.	155 40	Solelliac, Desire	917 75
Hennequin, L.	155 40	Todhunter, J. E.	963 50
Kessler, H. J. D.	305 40	Wieres, Charles	619 95
Kessler, C. L.	305 40	White, James F.	5,315 40
Kessler, W. J. P.	305 40	Wood, John	339 35
Kessler, A. W.	340 60		
Klein Louis	68 50	Total	$25,257 90

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SCENE AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.—While the performance of "La Grand Duchesse" was in progress at the French Theatre on Monday night, a shower of apples, oranges, together with a little stuffed rabbit, with pink eyes and long ears, was directed to the middle of the stage—which last article created such roars of laughter, that it was impossible to proceed with the performance. During the interval the man who had thrown the stuffed animal was found in one of the upper galleries by Mr. BATEMAN in a state of intoxication. Mr. BATEMAN secured the services of one of the officers detailed at the theatre, and caused his arrest, and he was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning, where he gave the name of HENRY VIDALTHENE, and seemed somewhat agitated and annoyed to know that his admiration for the success of his fellow-countrymen had been the means of getting him into his present difficulty. He was committed to answer the charge.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—Yesterday 307 able-bodied persons received their dinner at this institution, the only meal many of them enjoy in the twenty-four hours. Of the number but 43 were women; the residue were able and willing to work, but there was no work for them. For the past week an average of 250 persons (more than seven-eighths men) have received their noon meal in the House. Farmers, mechanics of every craft, clerks—many bearing traces of cultivation and respectability, and laborers composed the hungry crowd. But this is not the only good ministered by the House of Industry. It dispenses relief in money and otherwise to forty or fifty families daily, breakfasts and suppers 50 to 100, maintains within the House 230 to 240 women and children, clothes 195 resident children, feeds 200 to 225 children who reside outside. It gives between 1,400 and 1,500 meals to the hungry daily.

FARMERS' CLUB.—The Farmers' Club of the American Institute held a stated session yesterday afternoon at Room No. 24 Cooper Union, Vice-President NATHAN ELY in the chair. Several letters were read from different sections of the States, asking information on agricultural and kindred subjects, to which suitable replies were rendered. One correspondent noted as a curious fact that for the first time clover might now be seen growing in Louisiana; it germinated from the seeds dropped from the provinder supplied the cavalry horses. A Mr. J. H. SANDBEAN, Fernandina, Fla., wrote to say that a railway company in that State was willing to give away, gratis, 100,000 acres of good land to actual settlers. The climate was described as delicious.

HOBOKEN FERRY DETENTIONS.—The passengers by the Hoboken Ferry suffered great inconvenience and discomfort yesterday. The boat leaving Barclay-street at 6:30 P. M. broke her rudder pin when nearly across the river, and drifted for some time thereafter. At length another boat made fast to her and received her passengers, taking them to New-York again, and finally bringing them to Hoboken, where they were put ashore at the foot of Fifth-street at about 11 o'clock at night. Meanwhile the departure from Barclay-street seemed to cease altogether—at all events there was an excited weary crowd imprisoned in the waiting-room from 7 to 10 o'clock, when they were carried over.

SHROVE TUESDAY.—Yesterday was the day known in the church calendar as "Shrove Tuesday," so called from the fact that at this period of the year all Catholic Christians confessed and were shriven of their sins, previous to entering upon the holy season of lent. In Ireland Shrove Tuesday is celebrated with much merry making, and pancakes are served up freely at night, from which circumstance it is called by the peasantry "Pancake-night." This has a reference to the old heathen custom of sacrificing with cakes, but in Christendom is looked upon as the last feast previous to the forty days fast, and is honored accordingly.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. H. H. Crapo, of Michigan, is at the Astor House. Hon. Marshall Jewett, of Connecticut; Gen. J. Bidwell, of California; Hon. W. McLean, of Cincinnati, and Hon. W. A. Townsend, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Bache, of the United States Army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Mitchell, of the United States Army; Gen. Sautelle, of the United States Army, and Hon. H. P. Crozier, of Huntington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. E. Bullock, of Connecticut, and Gen. Meyer, of Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

FIRES.—A fire occurred at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the dry goods store of JOHN CLARK, No. 35 Jackson-street, resulting in a damage of $100. The flames were extinguished by the police.... At 2 P. M. another fire occurred in the laundry attached to the Dupont House, Mr. FREDERICK B. FURNELL, proprietor, on the corner of Hudson and Laight-street, caused by some clothes falling on the hot stove. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,500, insured for $6000 in the Pacific.... The cigar store of CONRAD VALURIS, No. 170 Hudson-street, was damaged to the extent of $200, insured for $2,000 in the Continental.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—This Board met yesterday afternoon, President BOSWORTH in the chair. Fourteen cases of alleged violation of the Excise law were presented for trial, of which three were adjourned and two were dismissed. The licenses of the following were revoked: Messrs. O'Donnell & Ruskin, No. 366 Greenwich-street; Claus Doscher, southeast corner of Sixty-third-street and Second-avenue; Michael Horan, No. 237 West Twenty-seventh-street. Upon recommendation of the Committee on Permits forty-five new licenses were granted. An adjournment until Tuesday next was finally ordered.

STABBED.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a sailor named FREDERICK KNATH became involved in a quarrel on the sidewalk in front of No. 47 Chatham-street with two unknown men, when he received a severe stab wound in the breast, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His assailants escaped arrest.

EXPLOSION ON THE REVENUE CUTTER JASSMINE.—The United States Revenue steamer *Jasmine*, Capt. PIERSON, while going out to board the steamer *Iowa*, which arrived yesterday morning from Glasgow, blew a hole in her boiler, but fortunately no one was injured. She was towed back to her dock by the steamtug *Rattler*.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The anniversary exercises of the New-York Homœopathic Medical College will take place at the hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, on the evening of the 27th inst.

LECTURE BY P. T. BARNUM.—P. T. BARNUM, Esq., is to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in Williamsport, Penn., next Thursday evening.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A DARING THEFT.—Late Monday night a thief entered the house of Mr. M. K. MOODY, No. 132 Willow-street, by prying open the double front doors, and proceeded to the upper stories, where he thoroughly ransacked the bureaus, drawers, closets, &c. He stole jewelry worth $200, and rifled trunks belonging to Capt. BROWN, late of the United States Navy, taking a wallet containing many valuable papers and other things. The thief moved so quietly that the family occupying the back parlor were not disturbed, and knew nothing of the transaction till they went up stairs to bed. Capt. BROWN offers a reward for the return of the papers.

ARREST OF BURGLARS.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES MCDONALD, of No. 67 Summit-street, on returning home found two burglars in a closet in his house, snugly stowed away. Capt. THOMPSON, of the Atlantic Dock Squad, happened to be passing and arrested the men, who gave their names as DANIEL DALTON and THOMAS MCNAMARA. Both are about 30 years old, and were held for examination.

A BRAVE ACT.—Capt. JAMES ROURKE, in charge of the hospital ships, jumped into the water and rescued WILLIAM HAFF, who fell off the hospital-ship *Falcon* at the foot of Van Brunt-street Monday morning. Capt. ROURKE nearly lost his life in the attempt.

FOUND DEAD.—MORRIS COLMAN was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence, No. 34 Carroll-street. Deceased was about 36 years of age and leaves a wife and two children in very destitute circumstances. The Coroner was notified.

NEW-JERSEY.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.—On Sunday evening Mr. JONES, keeper of the Hudson County Jail, discovered an attempt by three of the State Prison convicts to effect their escape from prison. The prisoners were confined in the uppor story, and in order to carry out their purpose wrenched off the legs from some of the iron bedsteads and then secreted themselves in some unoccupied cells, where they intended to remain until a favorable opportunity offered. The watchman was then to be seized and overpowered, when they would effect an entrance to the wash-house by wrenching off the lock, go up on the roof, and from thence descend to the ground by means of the lightning rod. The plan was frustrated by the discovery of the men secreted in the cells, and they were consequently placed in safe confinement. Some five or six other attempts of prisoners to escape jail have recently been frustrated through the vigilance of Mr. JONES and his deputies. Those of the prisoners who have been sentenced to various terms in the State Prison, will be conveyed there within a day or two.

FIRE IN A PUBLIC SCHOOL-HOUSE.—At 1:15 o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in Public School-house No. 1, in York-street, Jersey City, caused by a defective flue on the rear part of the first floor. An alarm was given, to which the firemen promptly responded. Meantime the children of the Primary Department, on the floor where the fire occurred, made a rush for egress. Several of the children were knocked down and trampled upon, but none of them were seriously injured. Owing to the admirable discipline, the larger scholars on the upper floors did not leave their seats until directed by the principal, Mr. LINDSLEY, and consequently made their exit without accident. The fire was soon extinguished. As soon as it became known that the school-house was on fire people flocked thither from all directions, but their fears were soon allayed and the excitement subsided.

THE HOBOKEN STABBING AFFAIR.—The boy, JOHN NEAGLE, charged with having mortally wounded, by stabbing, JAMES HAYES, in an affray at one of the slaughter-houses in Hoboken, was arrested in New-York, late on Monday night, by Officer BURKE on a warrant issued by Coroner WHITE. The accused has been committed to the County Jail to await the result of HAYES' injuries.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A teamster named MICHAEL FALLEN, in the employ of MICHAEL BRADY, contractor, while working in a bank at the oil tank, above the Communipaw Abbatoir, on Monday afternoon, was kiled by an embankment falling upon him. Coroner WARREN held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a single man, about 35 years of age.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—Mr. PETER MEHAN, a well-known citizen of Hoboken, who was suddenly taken ill on Monday noon, died at his residence in Hoboken early that evening. Coroner WHITE viewed the body, and being satisfied that death was caused by apoplexy, gave a permit for burial.

FIRE.—About 9 o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in the two-story and attic frame building occupied as a lager-beer saloon, at the corner of Union-street and the Bergen Line Railroad, at Union Hill, which was entirely destroyed; loss about $3,000.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SHERRY CASE.

The United States vs. 1,209 Quarter Casks, &c., of Sherry.—This case continues on trial, the Government not yet having closed their evidence. The Government offered in evidence statements made up of the sales of these wines in New-York by the agents of the house in Cadiz to show that much more was remitted than the sum which was stated as the cost of the wines in Cadiz.

The claimants objected to the evidence as not tending to show the market value of the wine in Cadiz, which was the question in the cause.

After full argument on both sides the Court excluded the evidence.

The Government was allowed to give evidence as to market value in Cadiz, based on dealings in London in similar wines. They further put in evidence letters from the Cadiz merchants as to other invoices than those embraced in this suit, which went to show that those other invoices were undervalued.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART III.—

FEB 25.

Before Judge Balcolm and a Jury.

ACTION TO RECOVER $10,000 DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

Michael Spatz, Administrator, &c., vs. James Lyons.—The plaintiff in this action seeks to recover the sum of $10,000 damages, which, according to his complaint, he had sustained by reason of certain unlawful acts of the defendant, Lyons. The allegations of the complaint are to the effect that on the 4th of October, 1864, Mary Spatz, the wife of the plaintiff, was violently and indecently assaulted in the Cemetery of the Evergreens; that in consequence of the assault upon her by defendant she was badly bruised and injured in her back and other parts of her person; that she was confined to her house for a long time, and the plaintiff incurred great expense for medicine, medical attendance, nursing, &c. It appears furthermore that Mary Spatz died on the 25th of January, 1867, and the husband, as her administrator, brouhgt the suit, alleging that his wife's death was the result of the injuries inflicted by the defendant, Lyons, upon her. On the trial the husband was allowed to testify as to what the deceased wife stated to him immediately after her return from the cemetery. From that it appears that an indecent assault was made upon her in the woods of the cemetery by Lyons; that she was thrown upon the ground, and that her back and other portions of her body were badly injured. Plaintiff also testified that one Patrick Fagan had offered him $1,000 to settle the matter, provided he would at once leave the country for Germany, his native place; that he, Fagan, said he had his horse and wagon ready to take Spatz at once to Jersey City on his way out of the country, if he would take the $1,000 and go.

On the other hand, Patrick Fagan swore most positively that he never made any such offer; there was never any such conversation of the kind. The testimony of the defendant himself is, that no such thing as is charged against him ever occurred. He did not know the woman; never saw her to his knowledge, and hence it was not possible for him to have committed the assault complained of. The theory of the defence is that the whole story about the assault is a fabrication, and the suit a speculation instituted for the purpose of obtaining money from the defendant, Lyons, who is reported to be a man of wealth. Soon after the time when the assault is alleged to have been committed, criminal proceedings were instituted against Lyons in the City of Brooklyn, but when it was proved that the place of the alleged outrage was just over the line in Queens County, the proceedings were necessarily dismissed. One woman testified on the stand today that she heard an offer of $600 or $700 made to Spatz to settle the whole affair. Mr. Fagan was called to contradict this statement, and swore that Mr. Lyons said he would not give six hundred cents to settle it. An attempt was made by the defence to show that the deceased had stated that her back and shoulder were injured while she was in Germany.

The trial of the case will be resumed at 10 A. M.

on Wednesday. The testimony, as will be seen, is very conflicting.

For the plaintiff, Mr. A. K. Hadley and Mr. Wm. L. Headley; for the defendant, Messrs. Crooke and Bergen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Feb. 25.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE BRIBERY SUIT AGAINST THE COMMON COUNCIL—A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, vs. Fernando Wood, the Comptroller of the City of New-York, &c.—This action was brought some time ago for the purpose of restraining the Common Council and Comptroller from executing a ten years' lease of the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-street, owned by Fernando Wood, for the use of the Law Department of the City. The particulars have been several times fully reported in our columns. Recently a motion was made on the part of the defendants to strike out the plaintiff's reply to the answer. There was also a second motion made by the plaintiffs to have the issues settled by the Court so that the main issue could be tried. This issue is whether or not Mayor Gunther received, or agreed to receive, the sum of $21,000 for distribution between himself and members of the Common Council, for the passage and approval of the resolution authorizing the leasing of the aforesaid premises. The Court has now decided to deny the motion to strike out the reply, and has also determined on the settlement of the issues to be tried before a jury. In doing so Judge Cardozo delivered the following opinion:

The defendant Wood sets up, as I think he had the right to do, a counter claim for the arrearage of rent which he insists is due to him from the City. It is a mistake to suppose that the reply to that counter claim is frivolous. The reply denies, thereby putting in issue the allegations which are material and necessary to sustain the counter-claim. Such a reply may be false, but it cannot be frivolous, and as the motion of the defendant can only be supported and is based upon the theory that the reply is frivolous, it is obvious that that application cannot prevail That matter being thus disposed of there is really nothing to decide, because so far from opposing the motion for a jury trial, Mr. Shea, on behalf of the defendant, rather invited that course, if I should conclude that he was not now entitled to judgment upon the pleadings. I have looked carefully into the pleadings for the purpose of ascertaining what the issues should be. It would not be proper or just to frame any such broad and general questions as Mr. Williams proposed. The defendant is entitled to know precisely what he is required to meet upon the trial. I am aware that the complaint contains a general allegation that "other corrupt and fraudulent arrangements" were made between the defendant Wood and the then Mayor "and some of the members of the Common Council," but such averments are never considered sufficient to create an issue. A person against whom a charge of fraud is made is entitled to have the allegations specific and definite: otherwise the greatest injustice might be done him, however innocent, by being surprised on the trial by a statement of points of supposed fraud, then for the first time presented, and which from want of notice he might be wholly unprepared to disprove, though they might be really utterly groundless. Fraud must not be lightly attributed to any one; and if the person asserting it has no fact to base it upon, he must not make such a charge, and if he has the facts there is no hardship in requiring him to specify them. This is the only just and sensible rule. I find but two issues specifically made by the pleadings, for the determination of which there can be the slightest necessity of the aid of a jury. They are: First—Did the defendant Wood, on or about the month of December, 1865, agree with the person then being the Mayor of the City of New-York, in substance, or to the effect that in case the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, by a vote of a majority of each of said Boards, should pass and adopt, and said Mayor should sign as approving the same, a resolution of the purport set forth in the complaint, viz.: "*Resolved*, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to renew the leases now expiring of premises for the use of the Law Department, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, for a period of ten years, at the following rents, viz.: For office of Corporation Counsel, $8,000 per annum; for office of Corporation Attorney, $5,000, and for office of Public Administrator, $5,000"—that he, the said Wood, should and would pay or cause to be paid to the said Mayor, and to such of the Aldermen and Councilmen as should so vote for such resolution, to be distributed among them, the sum of $21,000, or any other sum? Second—Was the resolution aforesaid passed by the said Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, and approved by the Mayor, under or in pursuance of such agreement?

Those two issues I therefore settle and order to be tried by a jury. The Circuit at which the trial shall take place can be determined when I settle the order.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Four cases were disposed of yesterday at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as follows:

Philip Beck, a boy 15 years of age, was tried for stealing $65 in United States bank notes from Michael Sauer, of No. 215½ Seventh-street, on the 22d inst. The prisoner visited the complainant on the evening in question, and while alone in the room for a few minutes committed the theft. The jury convicted him upon strong circumstantial evidence, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for sixty days.

Theophilus Bourge, a French Canadian, not yet out of his teens, was charged with stealing clothing valued at $40, from Samuel Creighton, of No. 91 Second-avenue, on the 18th ult. The prisoner spent the night in question at the above-mentioned house, rooming with an acquaintance who boarded there, and early on the following morning left with the property referred to, which he stole from a boarder's apartment. A verdict of guilty was rendered, and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and three months.

John Brown, jointly indicted with Jas. McGibbon for burglary, committed on the night of the 8th ult., was tried, convicted and remanded for sentence.

Timothy Purcell was driving two horses attached to a wagon overladen with hay. The evidence against him was incomplete, and the jury acquitted him.

The Court then adjourned until this morning, at 11 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 25.

By Judge Barnard.

Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Andrew J. Hackley; order settled.

Isabel R. Brundage *vs.* Frank Brundage; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

L. G. Lockwook *vs.* Alvin Higgins; allowance granted.

By Judge Cardozo.

Marine National Bank *vs.* Beach; order resettled.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York, *vs.* Fernando Wood et al.; motion to strike out reply denied. Issues settled.

James J. Roosevelt *vs.* James B. Devoe et al.; motion denied. No costs.

By Judge Clerke.

Rebecca Kattenhorn, *sa.* Morris Tuska; findings settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 25.

By Judge Jones.

Hercules O'Connor *vs.* S. H. Benvist; motion granted without costs and bond discharged.

Geo. Herdefelder et al. *vs.* Henry Stuhler; motion granted.

Marvin R. Clark *vs.* Sarah E. Clark; application must be denied.

Smith Davis *vs.* G. A. C. Van Beuren et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Anna Bett for the appointment of a guardian; motion granted.

Otto R. Nitch *vs.* Geo. W. Holmes; proceedings dismissed.

Geo. W. Coster *vs.* John R. Peters, Jr.; motion granted.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The Court having adjourned until after Washington's birthday was, yesterday, as a consequence, confronted by a calendar of forty-seven cases. Of these twenty-eight were charges of petit larceny, sixteen of assault and battery and three of cruelty to animals. By a complete reversal of the manner in which the mills of the gods are said to grind, by working swiftly if not surely, all of these cases were speedily disposed of.

AN UNFORTUNATE COLORED MAN.

It was the misfortune of George Gibbs, a colored man, to be the complainant in a case wherein he charged Wm. Peverett, a white Teuton, with stealing from him a treasury note of the denomination of $20. Gibbs told a straightforward story, to the effect that he had gone into a saloon where Peverett was bartender, and had called for a five-cent drink, giving the $20 bill in payment and receiving one five-cent coin as change, Peverett claiming that he had been given only a ten-cent stamp. Gibbs naturally protesting, Peverett handed him twenty cents; and, Gibbs still objecting, Peverett and three other men in the saloon at the time ran the "nigger" into the street. Gibbs was duly badgered on cross-examination as to where he had obtained the money and where he had worked, and, being duly entangled, was dismissed. The officer who made the arrest was then called, and, in behalf of the prosecution, was examined after this style: "You don't know anything about it, do you?" "The prisoner didn't admit anything, did he?" These questions being asked hurriedly and confidently, the officer stood puzzled for a moment said "No" and was dismissed. A witness for the defence was then called and swore roundly enough that "the nigger" had only tendered a ten cent stamp in payment for his liquor and the counsel for the defence inquiring into some details wanted to know "what did the nigger say then?" but subsequently parenthetically apologised by the substitution of "colored man." The end of it all was that Justice Dowling remarked to the prisoner, "You may be guilty, but you are acquitted," and the presumptuous colored man was thus hustled out of court.

AN OLD CUSTOMER.

William Reinwald was arraigned for stealing a pair of pantaloons from Norton E. Johnson. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and stated that want had driven him to crime. Speaking in a voice of mournful cadence, the plea had a great effect on the spectators until Justice Dowling asked him why he would keep on stealing after the lessons he had had. "Why," said the Justice, "I arrested you myself for larceny more than fourteen years ago, and you have been committed by this Court several times." Then commenting on the fact that the respectable appearance of the prisoner gave him access to places where he had facilities for thieving, thus rendering him a very dangerous member of the community, the Court sentenced him to a term of six months in the Penitentiary.

AN INSULTED PAWNBROKER.

Ann O'Sullivan, a woman of neat appearance, but apparently not of robust health, charged Henry Decker, a pawnbroker at No. 83 Canal-street, with having struck her in his shop, in the course of a dispute between them as to revenue stamps on some pawn tickets. The defence did not deny the blow, but insisted the woman had insulted Decker by asking him to defraud the United States by affixing a canceled stamp to a pawn ticket, and that in the heat of anger at so debasing a proposal the blow had been given. It was claimed that the pawn brokers are meek and long suffering, but the Court seeming to entertain some doubts on the subject, imposed a fine of $50 on Decker. That stalwart personage of not lamb-like appearance, not having the money about him, went down the jail to await its coming.

A LECTURE TO WAGON THIEVES.

Edward Johnson, short-haired, low-browwed and square-jawed, was arraigned for stealing a large piece of pork from the stall of Michael Miller, in Washington Market, which the complainant had found in the wagon of the prisoner. The latter, in asserting his innocence, dwelt confidingly on the fact that he had not run away, but had resolutely remained near the scene of the alleged theft. The Court, however, held this as a proof of the daring of wagon thieves in general, rather than evidence of the innocence of the prisoner, and proceeding to remark on the daring crimes perpetrated by this class of desperadoes, concluded by remanding Johnson to six months' exemption from temptation in the Penitentiary.

HARDSHIPS OF LAW.

Dr. John O. Bronson, of Washington Heights, was the complainant against John Murphey, driver of a Broadway and Eighth-street stage, who had been found driving a horse so knee-sprung that the knees were out of line three inches, and the animal could only maintain itself with the greatest difficulty and effort. Murphey stated that he had been a driver on the line only three days, and that the horses were given him at the stable without knowledge on his part that they were unserviceable, and pleaded that he had already been several days in prison awaiting trial. A conversation ensued between Justice Dowling and Mr. Bergh, wherein the hardships of the law and the difficulties of reaching the President, directors and superintendents of stage and railroad companies were admitted, and wherein also it transpired that drivers obtain their positions through the influence of Aldermen, Councilmen and other City officials. The end of it all was that Murphey was found guilty, sentence suspended and he was discharged.

THE DEAD LEVEL.

The remainder of the cases passed upon did not offer a single feature that was possessed of any public interest. The usual tri-weekly crop of petty thieves were sent to the Penitentiary for various terms. Several were remanded, and some complainants failing to appear, the happy prisoners were discharged with an admonition to go and find them, which, by the way, is a traditional and first-class judicial joke peculiar to the sepulchral Tombs. In the years when it was first brought out it is said to have provoked a laugh.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 25.

Before Judge Troy, and Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST AN APOTHECARY.

The People vs. J. Kennedy.—The case against Mr. Kennedy, apothecary, was commenced this day. He is charged with having administered an overdose of morphine (two ounces) to a Mrs. Webster, which it is alleged, caused her death. The deceased lady resided at Gowanus and was for sometime laboring under diseases which rendered her recovery almost hopeless. She was exceedingly restless, and the prisoner Kennedy, who lived close by, was acquainted with the fact. To give her rest, he sent two ounces of morphine, marked as "sleeping powder," although in such a case the word "poison" should have been on the paper as required by law. Some time after having taken the morphine, she died; and from the symptoms and his knowledge of the case, Dr. Bewell believed this poison was the means of her death. Other physicians disagree with Dr. Bewell as to the effects the morphine might produce. The case is still on.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN—Feb. 25.

Before Commissioner Jones.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION.

The United States vs. John Aurenheimer.—The defendant was charged with having carried on the business of a distiller without having paid a special tax required by law. The building in which the distillation was alleged to have been carried on was situated in Herkimer-street, near Buffalo-avenue. The distillery was seized on the 13th of February, and the proprietor arrested. When the matter came before the Commissioner yesterday the following evidence was given.

William L. Hubbel deposed that on the 1st of February he examined the vinegar factory owned by the prisoner, at Herkimer-street, near Buffalo-avenue; the place where the illicit distillation was alleged to have been carried on was a small room about 8x12 feet; a door opened from it into a yard; a tin boiler, able to contain sixty or seventy gallons, was first discovered adjoining a wood still; the still was like a heavy wine cask; the neck led to a pipe in the side of the building, covered over very carefully with straw; it went down seventy or eighty feet, and it then connected with another pipe under the platform, holding the tubs; there were about eight of these vinegar tubs; the pipe turned at that point and entered a condensing box about 3x1, and passed out the other side and ran out about 20 inches, and then curved and came up and connected with a tube or worm, which was encased in a keg of water; the tube was of pewter or iron; the tube passed through this keg and then stuck out about two inches; there was an excavation in the ground underneath; found no whisky there or no fire under the water; a barrel and a half of mash was there, and was fermented; spoke to Mr. Aurenheimer, who said he distilled vinegar to some extent and had a license; on being charged with having distilled whisky, he did not deny or admit it; saw his license as a manufacturer; told him he should satisfy Assessor Williams that he had not sold whisky; on a subsequent day witness wished to have the matter settled, and promised to raise $150 to give to witness if he could settle the matter.

On cross-examination, witness denied that he agreed to compromise with the prisoner.

Herman Hullet was next called on as a witness, but counsel for the defence objected to his evidence, on the ground that the witness said he did not believe in a Supreme Being. Hullet denied that he ever made such an assertion. The examination of witness was adjourned for a time.

Simon Loffel gave corroborative evidence to that given by Hubbel.

Herman Hoawaller swore that he worked for the prisoner for three months; made vinegar; whisky was made there, too, but used for vinegar; some, however, was carried away to Aurenheimer's house; believed none of the whisky was sold.

The case is still on.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned to Friday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer business—no civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
499—Hale vs. Holladay.
134—Sharkey vs. Franklin.
140—Hurlbut vs. Wright et al.
608—Tysen et al. vs. Moore et al.
883—Gould vs. Lyddon et al.
108½—Matthews vs. Hobby.
900—Monahan vs. Spotts et al., Adm'rs.
1258—Howard vs. Wright.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff.
571—Derancey vs. Stevenson.

Nos.
713—Kirtland, Ass'ee., vs. Northrup et al.
856—Oivany vs. Corrigan et al.
738½—Matthews vs. Straw.
109—Barnard et al. vs. Campbell et al.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
1190—Ryan. Admx., vs. 3d-av. R. R. Co.
1003—Williams, &c., vs. Livingston, &c.
1064—Huntley vs. Beach et al.
1072—Loughran vs. Ross.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
102—Canheet vs. Phelps.
143—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Wyckoff.
150—Van Valkenburgh et al. vs. Wyckoff.
151—O'Conner vs. Kelle.
181—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
213—Ferris vs. Aspinwall et al.

Nos.
256—Bell et al. vs. Reade et al.
257—Waterhouse vs. Reade et al.
259—Blind Mech.'s Asso'n. vs. The Mayor, &c.
262—Seaman et al. vs. O'Callaghan.
265—Stann et al. vs. Newkirk.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity Cases.

Calendar unchanged.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
377—Rawister vs. Donald.
369—Meyer vs. Desendorf.
117—Manhattan Eng. Co. vs. Nat. Peat Co.
303—Weinmann vs. Lowenstein.
293—Whittemore vs. Guest.
— —England vs. Weeks.
381—Stillwell vs. Mount.
382—Erxleben vs. Frey.
385—Cottenet vs. DePol.
387—Levi vs. Kilgan.
388—Garrett vs. Meeks.
389—Bauer vs. Jacks.
390—Green vs. St'm Syphon Co.
404—Auerback vs. Johnson.
405—Duffy vs. Irving.
408—Baxter vs. N. Y. Mail S. Co.

Nos.
407—Langtrey vs. Gillich.
408—Ryan vs. McElroy.
409—Corbit vs. Lathrop.
410—Bogart vs. Lathrop.
415—Deacon vs. Ryan.
418—Field vs. Barsesa.
419—The World Co. vs Brook.
420—Bruggerhoff vs. Fogerty.
421—Kaiser vs. Lippman.
422—Rothschild vs. Lowenstein.
425—Schultz vs. Schlatterer.
428—Sands vs. Snow.
429—Thorn vs. Hyer.
430—Knickerbocker vs. Knickerbocker.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. John Smith—grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Ann Lewis—grand larceny.
The People vs. Louis Harnuch—grand larceny.
The People vs. Catharine Daley—grand larceny.
The People vs. Emma Johnston and Louisa Jourdan—forgery.
The People vs. Philip H. Ostrander—false pretences.
The People vs. Helena White—grand larceny.
The People vs. Bearnitt Sammuels—grand larceny.
The People vs. Wm. Jones—grand larceny.
The People vs. Edward Driscoll—burglary.
The People vs. John Brown, Jas. McGibbon—burglary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb 25, 1868.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '74, R.	120	100	Mariposa Prf.	10½
8,500	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111½	150	Pacific Mail	111¼
10,000	do	111⅝	300	do	111½
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	107½	800	do	111⅜
25,000	do	107¼	100	do ... s30	111½
12,000	do	107	100	do ... s10	111¼
10,000	do	106¾	50	do	111¼
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '62	111¼	100	do ... s30	111¼
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	108¼	100	Adams Ex.	73¾
104,000	do	108	100	do	72¾
50,000	do	108	100	do	73⅛
50,000	do	107⅞	100	do	72⅞
40,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	109	100	do	72⅝
10,000	do	108⅞	300	do	72½
13,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 ... new	107¾	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40½
7,000	do	107⅞	200	do	40⅜
8,000	do	107	5	Mer. U. Ex.	35
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 New issue	107¼	100	do	34½
28,000	do	107⅜	11	Del. & Hud. Ca.	145½
10,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	104¾	100	N. Y. Cen.	126½
20,000	do	104⅝	500	do	126⅜
65,000	do	104⅝	1150	do	126½
2,500	do	104½	200	do	126⅝
52,500	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 2d series	107	200	do	126⅝
50,000	do ... 3d Ser	107	200	do	127
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	61¾	100	do	126⅞
30,000	do ... 2d call	61½	100	Erie R	67½
5,000	do	61⅝	3700	do	67⅝
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s ex-c	66	500	do ... s60	67½
9,000	Virgin. 6s. .. x-c	48	100	do	68
6,000	Vir. 6s, new	42½	100	Erie R. Pf.	75
5,000	N. Car. 6s ... x-c	54⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R.	142
15,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	54½	100	do	142¾
15,000	Missouri 6s	104	115	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
10,000	do	104⅛	100	Bost. H. & E.	14
7,000	do	104¼	200	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾
14,000	do	104⅛	600	Reading R. ... s30	92⅝
2,000	do ... 2d call	104⅝	300	do ... s30	92½
75,000	do	105	500	do	92¾
2,000	Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue	104⅝	5	M. S. & N. I. R.	90
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	93¼	200	do	90⅛
1,000	Erie 4th M.	95½	100	do	90¼
1,000	B.N.Y.&E.1stm.	95	300	do	90⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds.	86½	30	Panama R.	330
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	100	100	Ill. Cen. R.	137
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	93¼
1,000	O. & M. 1st M.	93	200	do	93⅜
2,000	do	93¾	100	Chic. & N. W.	58⅞
3,000	Han. & St. Jos. Con. Bds.	88	100	do	59
10,000	M. & St. P. 1st	89	100	do	58⅞
5,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	99¾	100	do ... s30	58¾
16,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	98	5	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73
56,000	Mor. & E'x 2d.	85	200	do	72¼
3,000	Chic. & Mil. 1st.	88¾	500	do ... b30	72⅝
3,000	Tol. & W. E. Bs.	72	300	do	72⅞
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	94¾	200	do	72
50	Phoenix Bank	105	200	do	72¼
50	Bank S. of N. Y.	112	1400	Clev. & Tol.	106
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk	111	800	do	106¼
50	Fourth National	104	1300	do	106½
50	do	103¾	20	do	106⅜
10	Cent. Nat. Bank	106	200	do	106⅛
50	Imp. & Trad. B'k	122	200	do	106⅝
45	Shoe & L. Bank	112	200	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
10	Central Coal Co.	42	200	do	96⅛
100	Am. Coal	53	300	do ... s10	96¼
500	West. U. Tel.	33⅛	33	Chic. B. & Q. R ex-d	149
1000	do ... s30	33½	100	Mil. & St. P.	50¾
300	do ... s60	33½	100	do	50½
200	do	33⅝	100	do	50¾
200	do	33⅝	40	Del., L. & W. R.	114
100	do	33⅜	100	T., W. & W.	45
200	Atlantic Mail	98½	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	99⅛
100	do	98¼	600	do	99¼
			100	do ... s10	99⅛
			20	do	99⅜
			100	Chic. & Alt. R.	128
			1800	Ohio & Miss. R.	29⅞
			700	do ... b30	30
			100	do	30
			200	do	30⅛
			100	New-Jersey Cen. R	116
			50	H. & St. J. R.	70
			100	Rens. & Sar. R.	83¾
			115	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	28½

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 5s. '71, R.	120½	100	Mar. Min. Co.	7⅝
10,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	111½	5	Amer. Ex.	70
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	106¾	20	do ... b30	70
35,000	do	106⅞	100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41⅝
12,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	111½	50	do	41
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64	108	20	Mer. U. Ex.	35
6,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '65	109	100	N. Y. Cen. ... b30	127⅛
50,000	do	109⅛	1600	do	127⅛
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	107	200	Erie R.	68¼
30,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40s. R.	101	3200	do	68⅛
17,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67 New Issue	107¼	50	do	68⅛
400	do ... Small	107⅜	100	Erie Pref.	76
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	104⅝	200	Hud. R. R.	143
10,000	do	104⅜	600	Reading R.	92⅝
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	106⅜	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅜
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new. s60	61½	400	Clev. & Pitts	94
50,000	do	61⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	58⅝
3,000	Missouri 6s.	105¼	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. s30	72⅝
2,000	Alt. & T.H. Inc.	82½	100	do	72⅛
800	West. U. Tel.	34½	300	do	72⅜
200	Amer. Coal	53	2000	do	72⅝
700	Pacific Mail	112½	800	Clev. & Toledo	107
200	Atlantic Mail	98⅛	21	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140
200	Adams Ex. Co.	73	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96⅜
700	do	73¼	200	do ... b30	96⅜
			200	do ... b30	96⅝
			100	Tol., W. & W.	45⅛
			100	P., F. W. & Ch.	99⅝
			800	do	100
			400	do	99⅞
			1000	Ohio & M. R.	30¼
			100	Chi. & Alton ... s10	128

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Adams' Ex.	74	100	Erie Pf.	74⅜
200	Quicksilver	22½	100	do	74⅛
100	Canton Co.	59	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	65
100	do ... b30	59	100	do	64⅞
100	do	58½	300	do	64⅝
200	Pacific Mail	111	100	do	64⅜
100	do	111⅛	600	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅞
200	do	111¼	200	do	99
200	N. Y. C. R. ... ex-d	126	300	O. & Miss. R.	29⅜
800	do	125⅞	200	do	29⅛
1500	do	125⅞	200	do ... c	29⅛
500	do ... b10	125⅞	100	Mich. Cen.	113¾
1100	do	125⅝	900	M. S. & N. I. R.	89⅞
400	do ... c	125⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.	92⅞
200	do ... b10	125⅞	400	do	92⅞
2100	Erie R.	67	200	do ... b10	92⅞
600	do	67⅞	200	do ... c	92⅝
2200	do ... c	67	200	Cl. & Tol	105⅞
200	do ... b10	67⅛	400	do	105⅝
300	do	67⅛	600	C., R. I. & P.	96
300	At. Mail	98⅜	300	do	96⅛
200	W. U. Tel.	33⅝	800	do	96⅛
300	do	33⅝	200	do ... c	96⅛
600	Reading R.	92⅝	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72
1200	do	92⅛	200	do	72⅛
200	do ... s15	92⅝	200	do	72½
100	Mil. & St. P.	50⅛	200	do ... c	72

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Am. Ex. Co.	70	300	N. Y. Cen.	127
200	Adams Ex.	72¾	600	do	127⅛
50	do	72½	100	do ... b10	127⅛
100	do ... s10	72⅝	200	do ... c	127⅛
100	U. S. Ex.	72½	900	do	127⅛
30	Mer. U. Ex.	34½	400	do	127⅛
100	do ... c	34¾	200	do ... s3	127⅛
100	do ... b15	35	200	Reading R.	92⅛
600	Mariposa Pr.	10¼	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅞
200	Canton Co.	59	600	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅛
100	Pac. Mail	111¾	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	90⅛
200	do	111⅞	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	93⅛
300	Atlantic Mail	98⅜	210	do	93⅛
200	do	98⅛	400	do	93⅛
100	West. U. Tel.	33⅞	1100	Cleve. & Tol.	107
500	do	34	800	Chic., R. I. & P.	96⅛
800	Erie R.	68⅛	200	do ... b10	96⅛
2600	do	68⅛	200	do ... c	96⅛
200	do ... b10	68⅛	400	do	96⅛
800	do ... c	68⅛	100	Chi. & N. W.	59
100	Erie R. Pf.	75½	100	do	58⅞
100	Hud. Riv. R.	142½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
100	Mil. & St. P.	50⅛	600	do	72⅝
100	do	50⅜			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Mar. Pf.	10⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	100
200	Canton Co.	59⅛	500	do	100⅛
1200	Pacific Mail	113⅛	200	do	100⅛
550	do	113½	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅜
100	do ... b10	113⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	90⅞
300	do	113⅝	200	do	91
200	Atlantic Mail	98½	100	do ... s3	90⅞
2600	West U. Tel.	34⅛	400	Clev. & Tol.	107⅛
300	N. Y. Cen.	127⅜	200	do	107⅛
1800	Erie R.	68⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	94⅛
600	do ... b3	68⅝	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	96⅜
200	do ... b10	68⅝	800	Chi. & N. W.	59
200	do ... s5	68⅝	400	do	58⅞
400	do ... b3	68⅞	300	do	58⅞
200	Reading R.	92⅜	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	72⅝
200	do	92⅞	800	do	72⅝
200	do ... s10	92⅝	800	do	73
100	M. & St. P.	50½	200	do ... s10	72⅝
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65⅛			

Tuesday, Feb. 25—P. M.

The conclusive vote in Congress yesterday to impeach the President was received very quietly in Wall-street this morning, and the Gold Room, in place of being further excited by it, relapsed into comparative indifference, and the opening sales were ½ ℔ cent. cheaper than last night, and 1@1½ ℔ cent. below the highest sales of Saturday and yesterday forenoon on the preliminary report that impeachment would be resolved upon. The present attitude of the question is not regarded as at all threatening to the peace of the country or the integrity of our free institutions. If the President is deposed by the High Court of Impeachment, after solemn trial, the change of Executive will occasion neither civil commotion nor financial distrust. If he should be acquitted, the acquiescence of the people will be equally quiet. Although the prevailing belief is that the days of Mr. Johnson, as President of the United States, are numbered within the few weeks required for his formal trial, no material change, either way, in the premium on Gold or in the price of the Public Funds, is anticipated from the announcement of the verdict. There is no good reason why there should be. Mr. Johnson is but one man of a population of thirty-five millions of free people. His acquittal or conviction of high crimes and misdemeanors, if decided properly, according to the forms of law, will scarcely prove a nine days' wonder. In less time than this, in April, 1865, his accession to his high office, after the murder of Mr. Lincoln, ceased to be regarded as anything more than the quiet and legitimate workings of the Constitution.

The early sales of Gold were at 142⅛@141¼@142⅜ ℔ cent. The subsequent fluctuations were not important, and at the close of regular 'Change hours, the quotation stood 142⅛@142¼ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges were rather firmer than yesterday on the basis of 109⅞ ℔ cent. for 60-day Bills on London, Standard drawers. Short-sight Bills were 110⅛@110⅜ ℔ cent.

On the Stock Exchange some out of town orders appeared early in the day to sell the Public Funds, and the new 5-20s of 1865 and 1867, and the registered 5-20s of 1862, were especially heavy. At the 2 o'clock Board there was a partial recovery, with more disposition to make purchases at the reduced figures. The ultimate decline on all the Gold-bearing Stocks, other than the class dealt in on the other side of the Atlantic, as compared with Monday, was ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The State Bonds were ½ ℔ cent. lower on new Tennessees, and 1 ℔ cent. higher on Missouris, the latter being in large request at 104½@105 ℔ cent. The Railway market recovered full 1@1½ ℔ cent. from last night's depression on the New-York and Western Roads, and the temper of the speculation was rather *Bullish* than otherwise. A large aggregate business was done at the several Boards, and the business continued active up to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. On the Miscellaneous Share list Pacific Mail was again lighter and very decidedly so; the Express and Telegraph Stocks dull and somewhat lower than on Monday, in the afternoon, but better again at the late Boards:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	105	104⅝	Missouri	104	105
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111½	111⅛	Northwest	58⅝	58⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	N. West Pref	71⅞	72⅞
N. Y. Central	125⅝	126⅞	Rock Island	95⅝	97⅝
Erie	68⅝	68⅝	Fort Wayne	98⅝	100⅛
Hudson	142⅛	143⅛	W. U. Telegraph	33⅝	34⅝
Reading	92⅛	93	M'chants' Union	35	35
Mich. Southern	89⅝	91	St. Paul Pref	65⅝	65⅝
Ohio and Miss.	29⅛	30⅜	St. Paul Com	50⅛	50⅝
Pittsburgh	92⅛	94⅛	Pacific Mail	110⅝	114
Toledo	104⅛	108	American Gold	142⅛	142⅜
Tenn. 6s, new	62⅛	61⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅞

There was no other change in the Money market than noticed yesterday. There is less business doing below 6 ℔ cent. between lenders and the Brokers than last week; and with the exception of loans at call on pledge of the Public Funds, the rule of the Street is now regarded as 6 ℔ cent. At this rate the market is easy.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111½	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	108½
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅛	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	119⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	5 ℔ cent. c'pn 1874	112⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅝	10-40 reg., 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107	7 3-10 2d series	106⅞
5-20 coup., 1867	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870	102½	Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99½
N. Y. 7 ℔ c. B'y loan	108½	Illinois war loan	99½
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872	102½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873	102½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1878	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	102½	Michigan 6 ℔ c., 1883	95
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875	102½	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877	102½	Tennessee 6s, ex-c	66
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878	102½	Tennessee new bds	61½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan '71	98	Virginia 6s, ex-c	47
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874	97	Virginia 6s., n. b	42½
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, '75	96	Georgia 6s	70
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s, new bonds	81½
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s. x. c.	54½
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	54½
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Missouri 6s	104⅝
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86½
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	104½
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99½	California 7s	131
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	99½	California 7s., large b.	125
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99½	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	119
Merchants	117	Bank of N. America	108
Mechanics'	120	Irving	107½
America	138	Metropolitan	131
City	180	St. Nicholas	104
Phenix	105½	Manhattan	140
Fulton	150	Impt'rs. & Traders'	122
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Park	147
National	110½	Man. & Merchants	103½
Merchants' Exch'ge	109	Central National	106
State of New-York	112	First National	206
Commerce	119½	Fourth National	104
Ocean	102½	Ninth National	105

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es	90	Tol. & W. 2d M.	80½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	86
Erie 1st M. Ex	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	75
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	100½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	71
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	98	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	98	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	94½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100½	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100½
Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	108	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 3d M.	92
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d. M.	90	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	99
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	100	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S. F. in	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	69
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90½	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	86	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	87½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	98	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	89
Han. & St. J. con	88	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	87½
Lack. & West'n. bds	97	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	80
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	97		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,261,991 60; total payments, $1,358,256 27; balance, $109,082,086 02; The receipts include for Customs, $372,000; for Gold Notes, $224,000.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,968,819, against $4,017,029 same time last year. Included in the week's exports were 7,798 bales Cotton.

The seventeenth annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company appears in detail elsewhere in this paper. The Company shows receipts from all sources for the year ending Jan. 1, 1868, of $1,979,360, and disbursements on all accounts of $953,604. Included in the disbursements were £400,182 on account matured claims, and £257,725 on the expense account. The aggregate assets of the Company are now $4,391,773.

The new management of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is as follows: President—Samuel Sloan. Treasurer—Andrew J. Odell. Secretary—Charles E. Carryl. Managers—William E. Dodge, Moses Taylor, George Bulkley, John I. Blair, Rufus R. Graves, Lowell Holbrook, Simeon B. Chittenden, John Brisbin, George Bliss, Percy R. Pyne, William Walter Phelps, Joseph H. Scranton, John C. Phelps, James Blair.

The earnings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad for the years ending Oct. 31, 1866 and 1867, as given by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From passengers	$1,685,315 98	$1,503,297 62
From freight and express	720,554 90	818,511 77
From rents	7,728 10	9,482 87
From mail	39,712 52	39,667 29
From miscellaneous	17,647 14	61,571 57
Total	$2,470,958 64	$2,432,531 12
Add earnings of Newcastle and Frenchtown line	55,875 15	74,269 73
Total of both roads	$2,526,833 79	$2,506,800 85
Expenses, viz.:		
Repairs of Road	$115,133 06	$314,889 43
Repairs of bridges	45,893 70	28,982 26
Repairs of engines	127,602 79	109,827 96
Repairs of cars	73,933 99	219,163 98
Repairs of buildings	60,481 68	105,046 42
Passenger department	252,822 72	243,808 80
Freight department	139,981 87	159,839 06
Susquehanna Ferry	49,930 68	12,613 89
Fuel for locomotives	121,485 68	90,703 92
Oil, waste, &c.	38,265 51	32,690 83
Taxes and insurance	110,645 43	70,934 77
Salaries	54,414 94	49,823 84
Tools	35,918 32	14,314 84
Switch, watchmen, &c.	47,354 53	48,517 52
Telegraph	16,751 88	4,803 92
Rents and repairs	9,920 53	9,794 84
Law	13,866 43	8,898 93
Loss and damage	10,002 31	10,283 90
Office expenses, &c.	11,619 59	6,861 72
Operating Newcastle and Frenchtown line, including taxes and bonus to State of Delaware and Newcastle County	45,975 87	60,975 65
Less in operating Delaware Railroad	34,603 95	......
New work	77,450 55	......
Total	$1,493,851 01	$1,602,776 48
Earnings less exp.	$1,032,982 78	$904,024 37
Interest on bonded debt, ground rents, &c., less interest received	51,187 51	126,513 67
Total	$981,795 27	$777,510 70
Add again from Delaware Railroad		12,907 35
Balance		$790,418 05
Add balance to credit of revenue Nov. 1, 1866		1,234,694 10
Total		$2,025,112 15
From which deduct—		
Dividend, Jan. 1, 1867, 5 ℔ cent. and United States tax	$474,936 84	
Dividend July 1, 1867, 4 ℔ cent. United States tax	381,402 10—	856 338 94
Leaving		$1,168,773 21
Add for difference in value of heavy rails laid on Delaware Railroad in 1864 and 1865, in place of light rails rerolled		9,795 00
Total		$1,178,568 21
Deduct for probable depreciation of assets caused by doubtful value of sundry accounts which have been standing over four years		90,000 00
Balance to credit of revenue Nov. 1, 1867		$1,088,568 21

Condensed Balance Sheet.

Railroad		$8,090,535 35
Second track		359,195 19
Susquehanna Bridge		1,466,091 72
Port Deposit Branch Railroad		211,471 10
Tramway, Washington-avenue		15,378 84
Terminus on the Delaware		76,400 06
Total		$10,290,072 26
Stock owned by the Company		744,425 00
Real estate		168,684 37
Total		$11,132,181 63
Assets:		
Stocks, &c., at cost	$554,234 21	
Agents' balances	54,680 16	
Sundry accounts	195,631 65	
Other roads and lines	102,098 53	
Transporta'n of troops, &c.	51,759 24	
Bills receivable	4,293 08	
Post-office department	15,800 14	
Materials on hand, including wood lands	171,248 13	
Cash	34,824 44—	1,184,569 58
Advances to roads leased by the Company		150,347 95
Total		$12,467,099 16
Capital stock		9,058,300 00
Mortgage loan (convertible) July 1, 1884		410,000 00
Bonds, April 1, 1871	$600,000	
Bonds, April 1, 1876	400,000	
Bonds, April 1, 1887	415,000—	1,415,000 00
Mortgage on real estate		9,000 00
Ground rents		20,000 00
Total		$10,913,300 00
Current liabilities:		
Dividends unclaimed	$2,133 50	
Interest unclaimed	24,094 50	
Real Estate waiting order of Court	17,500 00	
Sundry accounts	356,858 66	
Other roads and lines	8,064 33	
Interest—balance accrued to Oct. 31, 1867	19,671 58	
Delaware Railroad lease, interest from July 1 to Oct. 31, 1867	13,013 09	
Treasurer, the N. C. and F. Turnpike and R. R. Co.	5,895 29—	465,230 95
Balance to credit of revenue Nov. 1, 1867		1,088,568 21
Total		$12,467,099 16

President—Isaac Hinckley.

Directors—Samuel M. Felton, Samuel Welsh, William Sellers, John A. Duncan, Jesse Lane, Joseph Bringhurst, Frederick A. Curtis, J. I. Cohen, Jr., Thomas Kelso, Columbus O'Donnell, Thomas Donaldson, Jacob Tome and Nathaniel Thayer.

Secretary and Treasurer—Alfred Horner.

Superintendent—H. F. Kenney.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway and 22d-st., n. e. cor., 69.9x98.9x93.11x102.5. 4th-av. and 25th-st., 98.9x70. 22d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 50x98.9.	nom.
Broadway, e. s., bet. 26th and 27th sts., 24.8¾x66.2	$46,000
Broome-st., No. 584, 22x84.4	11,200
Broome and Lewis sts., s. w. cor., 25x60	10,950
Cherry-st., s. s. 33.10 ft. e. of James-slip, 11.9½x59.9x12.2½x58.9	5,000
Cherry-st. and James-slip, s. e. cor., 20.10x39	10,000
Delancey-st., n. s., 87.6 ft. e. of Ludlow-st., 21.10½x100	15,000
East Broadway, No. 154, 25x half the block	7,500
Fulton and Gold sts., n. e. cor., 80.3¾x25.6½x21x6.9½x25.3x1.6x34x26.6	54,500
Houston-st. and 2d-av., n. e. cor., 50x41	26,300
James-slip, e. s., 55.11 ft. s. of Cherry-st., 16.10½x20.4	3,800
James-slip, e. s., 72.9¼ ft. s. of Cherry-st., 19.5½x20.3	4,200
Mott-st., Nos. 72 and 74, 50x94	21,000
2d-st., n. s., lot No. 18, 25x66.4	16,000
16th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x92	15,000
46th-st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., 26x100.5	18,000
53d-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	6,250
55th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 4 lots, 100x100.5	16,000
90th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 8th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.8	15,100
120th-st., n. s., 185 ft. e. of 4th-av., 80x100.11	nom.
120th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.11	nom.
Between 121st and 122d sts., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 16 lots	22,000
129th-st., n. s., 100 ft. of 8th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	4,400
129th-st., n. s., 315 ft. e. of 4th-av., 2 lots, 50x99.11	1,000
133d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-av., 4 lots, 100x99.11	56,000
Madison-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. s. w. of 45th-st., 25x100	10,500
Lots 40, 41, 42, 43, Pearson's estate	10,000
Lots fronting Hudson River, Van Ness estate	110,000

Leases Recorded.

Greenwich-st., Nos. 271 and 273, 2 yrs., per yr	$2,409
Houston-st., No. 120, 1st and 2d floor, 5 yrs., per yr	1,200
Houston-st., (East,) No. 360 and No. 2 Avenue C, 5 yrs., per yr	720
Pitt-st., Nos. 86 and 88, 3 yrs., per yr	1,200
6th-st., No. 129, store and bakery, 3 yrs., per yr	540
Avenue B, No. 17, 28x74.9, 8¼ yrs., per yr	3,825
6th-av., No. 364, store and basement, 5 yrs., per yr	2,250

KINGS COUNTY.

Bergen-st., Hopkinson-av., s. w. cor., 6 ls., 125x100, q. c.	nom.
Pacific-st., n. s., 258.4 ft. e. Bond-st., 16.8x90	$8,000
Tillary-st., No. 12, 34.2x36.7x18.6x34x38.2x22.2¼	nom.
9th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 25x100	900
9th-st., s. w. s., 225 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 25x100	950
18th-st., n. e. s., 175 ft. s. e. 3d-av., 25x100, h. & l.	2,000
Hudson-av., Lafayette-st., s. w. cor., 18.9x80	6,400
Lafayette-av., n. s., 180 ft. w. Marcy-av., 20x100	6,000
Washington-av., Dean-st., n. e. cor., 30x35x47.7x20	600
Lots 66, 67 Clarkson farm map, Village Greenfield, q. c.	280

Leases Recorded.

Union-st., Nos. 23 and 25, (late distillery,) 7 years, per year	$600
Myrtle-av. Washington-st., n. e. cor., rooms on 2d floor, 6 years, per year	600

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Sussex-st., n. s., 233.1 ft. e. of Washington-st., 22.1x100	$8,500

Hoboken.

Clinton and 15th-st., s. w. cor., 100x200	$3,250
Jefferson-st., w. s., from 15th to 16th sts., 100x400	4,000
Lots 33, 34, block 51, Costee estate	500
Lots 1, 2, block 51, Costee estate	500
Lots 3, 4, block 51, Costee estate	500
Willow-st., e. s., 35 ft. s. of 3d-st., 15x95	200
Garden-st., w. s., 136 ft. s. of 9th-st., 20x100	10,000

Hudson City.

Beacon-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Chesnut-av., 50x100	$2,100

Union.

Main-st., n. s., lots 216, 217, block 36, each 25x100	$200

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	2	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	4,660	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	192
Cornmeal, bags	1,900	Cut Meats, pkgs	763
Wheat, bushels	5,860	Lard, pkgs	1,022
Corn, bushels	32,500	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	232
Rye, bushels	430	Whisky, bbls	25
Oats, bushels	9,060	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in rather more request and quoted steady.

COFFEE—Has been firm but not in much demand, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15¾c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19¾c.; St. Domingo, 14¾c.@15¾c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Some speculative lots were pressed for sale early in the day, and were worked off only at a further partial concession of ¼c.@1c. ℔ lb., but the market subsequently rallied, on an improved call from all classes of buyers, particularly from shippers and speculators, and the later dealings indicated decided firmness and buoyancy in prices. The aggregate sales since our last have been 4,436 bales, including 2,434 bales to shippers, 542 bales to spinners, 1,010 bales to speculators, and 450 bales in transit. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb	20¾	20¾	20¾@21
Good Ordinary	21¼	21¾	21½@21¾
Low Middling	21¾	21¾	22 @22¼
Middling	22½	23	23¼@23¾
Good Middling	24	24¼	24½@25

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,551
Receipts last week	23,806
Receipts preceding week	22,435
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	173,684
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	398,196
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	7,798
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	90,116
Exports since Sept. 1	228,426
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	44,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,491,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,283,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	907,000
Exports same time 1866–7	651,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	351,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	620,000

FISH—Business in this line has been quite moderate since our last. Prices have not varied remarkably.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day at generally less firm though not quotably lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 60@$9 50; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 80@$10 25; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 30@$11 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 45 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 60@$9 50
Extra State	9 80@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50@14 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 45
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 50@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 15@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 00@15 25

Southern Flour has been quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 480 bbls. at $9 85@$11 35 for common to fair, and $11 35@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is less plenty and is steadier in price, though plenty to-day. Sales were reported of 725 sacks at $12 50@$14 for extras, ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in good request at $7 50@$9 65 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 630 bbls. Corn Meal has been in lively demand at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 80@$6 for poor to very good Western, $6 for City, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 2,300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair request at $4 87@$5 35 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The principal holders of Wheat have been quite firm in their views of prices to-day, but trade has been dull, and the market has been without buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,650 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, in store and delivered, at $2 50@$2 53; mixed Nos. 1 and 2 Spring at $2 47, delivered, and Red Pennsylvania, on private terms, ℔ bushel. Corn has been unsettled to-day, opening pretty briskly at advancing prices; but closing tamely, and in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported of 52,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 28 for New Mixed Western, closing at $1 25@$1 26½ for poor to good; $1 28 for prime old do., in store; $1 30 for good do., delivered; $1 23@$1 25 for New White Western; $1 23@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 20@$1 24 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, and $1 30 for choice old Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in demand at $1 87@$1 91 ℔ bushel. Sales 2,450 bushels. Barley has been in moderate demand at buoyant rates, ranging from $2 10@$2 30 ℔ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 3,850 bushels at $2 05@$2 10, chiefly at $2 10, ℔ bushel. Oats have been less active and heavy. Sales have been reported of 24,000 bushels Western at 83½c.@84c., in store, and 86c.@87c., chiefly 86c., afloat; Pennsylvania and Southern at 82c.@84c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in fair demand at $1@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been held rather more firmly, but have been inactive, including American at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 25c.@40c. ℔ lb.

HEMP—The inquiry has been limited, at unchanged figures.

HIDES—Have been dull, since our last, but unaltered in value.

LEATHER—The main call has been for Hemlock Tanned Sole. Prices rule about the same. We quote: Sole Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.: Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been steady at $2 75@$3 ℔ thousand; demand restricted.

LIME—Has been quiet at former rates.

LUMBER—Has been quoted pretty firm in prices, but has been rather less sought after.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, especially other than prime qualities, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@65c. for old and new; English Islands at 50c. @52c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@97½c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request and buoyant; Spirits Turpentine at 72c.@75c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5; Resin at $3 37@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand at buoyant prices, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 20; Olive, $2 05@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

New-Bedford Market, Week Ending Feb. 24.—*Sperm*—The market for Sperm has ruled quiet since our last, and we learn of no transactions here. In New-York, 200 bbls., recently landed from Barbadoes, sold for export at $2 ℔ gallon. *Whale*—Continues in good request, and sales were made of 2,750 bbls. Northern and 200 do. Humpback at 65c., and 150 do. dark Northern at 63c. ℔ gallon, for manufacture. In New-London, 200 bbls. prime Northern sold at 66c. ℔ gallon, for manufacture.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	3,500	900	31,900
Same time last year	441	1,070	1,000
Exports for the week ending Feb. 24, 1868	100	....	....
Previously	3,253	2,379	67,749
From Jan. 1 to date	3,353	2,379	67,749
Same time last year	3,994	379	71,800

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request within a range of from 11½c.@12c. for Crude in bulk; 17c.@17½c. for do. in bbls.; 24c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 42c.@43c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Sales in Providence, last week, 73,000 pieces, including according to the *Journal*, 5,000 pieces 56x60, 7½c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 8½c.; 10,000 do., 64x64, 8½c., early in the week; 5,000 do., 64x64, 8½c.; 20,000 do., 64x64, 8⅝c.; 13,000 do., 64x64, 8⅞c.; 15,000 do., 64x64, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Higher prices were demanded for all kinds of Pork to-day, on a less freely supplied market. The inquiry was fair, most of the day, though at the close business was stagnant. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 4,150 bbls., in lots, at $23 62@$24, closing at about $23 75 for Old Mess; $24 87@$25 10, closing at about $24 90 for New Western Mess; $24 62½ for New City Mess; $22@$22 50 for Western Prime Mess; $22 75@$23 for City do.; $19@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 750 bbls. New Mess, including April delivery, part at $25 25, and March at $25; both seller's option, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been in lively demand at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 540 pkgs., part to arrive. Bacon has been in request at buoyant prices; sales 270 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands, 12½c. for Short Ribs; 13½c. for Long Clear, and 14c. for Short Clear ℔ lb.; also, 150,000 lbs. Smoked Meats on p. t. Lard is in good request at firmer prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,280 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14½c.@16½c., for very inferior to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered; and small lots of very choice, 16½c.@16¾c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in request at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11½c. for City, and 10½c.@11c., chiefly at 11c., for Country, ℔ lb. Beef is in more demand at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. Tierce Beef is in more active request, including Prime Mess at $33 25@$36 75, and India Mess at $38@$41 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 450 tcs. Beef Hams are more active, at from $31@$35 for poor to very choice; sales 630 bbls. Butter has been in active request, especially prime, choice, and fancy State, and buoyant in price, at 42c.@55c. for poor to choice, and 58c.@60c. for fancy selections of State, and 30c.@46c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Desirable lots of Cheese have been in fair demand at 9c.@15½., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	.46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	.46 @48
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	.45 @46
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	.45 @50
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	.42 @45
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	.42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	.48 @55
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	.46 @48
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	.43 @46
Canada	.30 @34
Canada Extra	.34 @37

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb	.15 @15½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb	.14½@15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb	.11½@13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb	.14 @15½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb	.12 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb	.10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb	.9 @10

RICE—Has been slow of sale at from $10 75@$11 50 for Carolina ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive.

SKINS—Have been quite dull at about previous figures.

SOAP—Has been quiet at unchanged figures, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SPICES—Have been very lightly dealt in since our last, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 52c.@52½c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., good, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at about previous rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 12c.@13½c.; and 185 boxes Havana at from 11½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in request at from 14½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 97,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11⅞c.; 94,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 114,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet, but prices have not varied essentially.

TOBACCO—Has been in light demand since our last, including Lugs, at 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c.@14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; Selections, 17c.@22c. ℔ lb. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@16c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ℔ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ℔ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℔ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.@7-16d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by steamer, at 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 28,500 bushels Corn and Wheat at 8½d.@8¾d. by sail, and 9½d.@10d. by steamer, ℔ bushel. For a Continental port direct, a vessel with Petroleum, on private terms. For a Prussian port direct, a bark from Philadelphia with Petroleum, at $1 ℔ bbl.

DRY GOODS

S. CANTRELL,

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.
All kinds of BOOTS and SHOES,
Suitable for

BALLS AND PARTIES.

—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—
—RIBBONS, VELVETS.—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES.—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—

Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices. W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MOURNING GOODS.

A FULL AND CHOICE SELECTION
AT MODERATE PRICES.
MANY GOODS AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
W. JACKSON,
MOURNING STORE,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS.

We are offering a
SPLENDID ARTICLE OF A SUPERIOR MAKE AND FINISH,
REALLY BEAUTIFUL,
At 62½c., 75c. and 87½c. per yard.
W. JACKSON,
No. 551 BROADWAY,
Opposite Tiffany & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HELP FOR THE SUFFERING.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, as its friends well know, studiously avoids all obtrusion of itself on public notice, so long as the voluntary offerings meet the claims made upon it. Unhappily, its outlays now far exceed its receipts, which would not probably be the case, were the extent of the present destitution and distress generally known.

The frequent touching public appeals of individual sympathy in behalf of a few families, should be multiplied a thousandfold, to adequately depict the amount and character of the destitution now receiving aid from this charity. But, such detail being impracticable, or, if practicable, in the judgment of the Board inexpedient, it must suffice to say, that there has been no such pressure since the memorable Winter of 1855. This fact the records of this Association, verified by nearly four hundred gratuitous visitors, who are daily conversant with scenes of poverty and wretchedness, unanimously attest.

Up to the present time it has aided 13,932 families, containing 42,823 persons, and there are now on its relief list 5,224 families numbering 20,903 persons; and despite the exercise of the wisest discrimination, until the Spring business revives, want and destitution will increase.

And the character of the applicants is not less remarkable than their number. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, &c., with dependent families, who through failure of employment and other unavoidable causes, are now compelled to ask for aid, who never asked before; and they must be promptly relieved or suffer and perish.

Such being the alternatives, help must come, or the relief now given must cease; and it must come quickly—for delay is distress and starvation. Nor will a stinted pity meet the present urgency. The outlays so far exceed the contributions, that $15,000 beyond the ordinary receipts will be required for February.

Contributions may be sent to the President, James Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.; to the Treasurer, Robert B. Minturn, No. 78 South-st.; to the Corresponding Secretary, Robert M. Hartley, office No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the authorized collectors or officers, who will supply contributors with tickets and the Directory.

JAMES BROWN, President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Cor. Secretary.

New-York, February, 1868.

N. B.—The duly authorized collectors are furnished with a Ward Book, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Corresponding Secretary, R. M. Hartley.

TWINES ONLY.

Established 1845.
J. P. TRAVERS,
No. 46 Beekman-st.

Twines for grain, coffee, salt and guano sacks, cotton bales, ham bags, wrapping, writing, news, book and sand paper, paper hangings, seine and gilling nets, fly nets, spindle banding and loom cord, tobacco, wool and hop twine. Mattress, tufting, stitching, broom, binding, sewing, sail, carpet and all other twines. Twines for hardware, dry goods, grocers, druggists, ship chandlers, bookbinders, paper and broom makers, stationers, upholsterers, fishermen, weavers and all other trades. Cotton chalk and plow lines. Trot, staging and out lines. Sample boxes, 18 varieties, price $3.

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

REYNOLDS' SPECIFIC FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—This justly celebrated medicine continues to be held in the highest estimation by numerous gouty and rheumatic sufferers. The most agonizing pains are relieved in a few hours by a single dose, and a few repetitions restore the use of the limbs and leave the sufferer in perfect health. Sold in New-York by CARLE & STRONG, JOSEPH HORSEY'S SON, and S. NEWBY.

ANOTHER VETERAN OF THE WAR OF 1812 GONE.—Brothers: You are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother soldier, Geo. T. Beakey, aged 78 years, from his late residence, No. 171 Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., with the usual badge of mourning. Our ranks are thinning very fast; thirteen have died in less than three months that we know of.

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRM. DALLY.

SECRET SAFES FOR THE SAFE KEEPING, in concealment, of valuable papers, jewels, &c. These safes are waterproof, and may be secreted in the ground, under water, or in any place that caution may suggest. If properly concealed they are both fireproof and burglar-proof. SECRET SAFE COMPANY, No. 254 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO purchase from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of wholesale fancy and staple Fall and Winter dry goods, for which one half will be paid in cash and one half in Western real estate. Address W. C. S., care of Box No. 2,593 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had. Principals only will be dealt with.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 48 John-st., New-York.

COAL.

INCE HALL CANNEL COAL,
NOW LANDING,
AND FOR SALE
BY
W. L. NORTHAM, No. 373 Pearl-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of MABIE, TODD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD TODD retiring. The outstanding business will be settled by JOHN MABIE or EDWARD TODD, at their office, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE.
EDWARD TODD,
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868. JOHN McGOVERN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of MABIE, TODD & CO., and continue the manufacture and sale of Gold Pens, Pencil Cases, &c., at the old stand, No. 180 Broadway.

JOHN MABIE,
HENRY H. TODD,
JONATHAN SPRAGUE BARD,
JOHN McGOVERN.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.

The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.

WM. H. TAYLOR.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A SET OF TEETH ON IODIZED RUBBER at Nos. 264 and 274 6th-av., New-York; dentists are guaranteed the right of these patents by the New-York Dental Rubber Co.

NEWBROUGH & FAGAN, Managers.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.

Pupils will be received for a full quarter up till the 7th of March. The Academy will continue open until June 1. Send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.

Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, LAST FRIDAY OR Saturday, from No. 98 5th-av., a King Charles slut; answers to Fan; has a bare spot on her back; the above reward will be paid for the dog or information where she may be found.

LOST—ON MONDAY 24TH INST., A MANUSCRIPT of about one hundred pages. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Methodist Book Concern, No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likeness of future husband, brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT BARGAINS—NOW ON hand, several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand carriages, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO. Characters by Mme. Anna de la Grange, Miss Isabella McCulloch, Sig. Brignoli, Herr Joseph Herrmans, Sig. Lorini, Mlle. Sangalli.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
FAUST. Characters by Miss Minnie Hauck, Mme. Natali Testa, Mme. Reichardt, Herr Theo. Habelmann, Sig. Antonucci, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Bariti.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Grand Duchess.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Mr. Clara Jennings.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THE PEARL OF SAVOY. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, J. K. Mortimer, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, Mr. W. Carlton, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
SAM. Characters by Messrs. S. F. Chanfrau, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., De Walden, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ROMMANY. Characters by Messrs. J. M. Murdoch, Bollos, Martin, Collins, Miss Fanny Thompson, &c.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from sunrise till 10 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN at 2½ and 7½ every afternoon and evening; a Living Giraffe, Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie, 300,000 Curiosities, Giants, Dwarfs, &c.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS. Characters by Miss Mary Mitchell, J. W. Albaugh, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
"STAGE STRUCK." LECTURE BY MISS OLIVE LOGAN.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
DU CHAILLU'S SECOND LECTURE.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly Times must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Lord Derby, we learn by a Cable dispatch, has resigned the British Premiership, and Chancellor Disraeli has been chosen to succeed him.

The prisoners taxed with complicity in the Clerkenwell plot have been committed for trial on a charge of murder. Interviews with Sullivan and Pigot are now refused the friends of those gentlemen by the British authorities. Mr. Heron is said to have been engaged by the United States to defend the Fenian Nagle. A party of Fenians attacked a house near Cork, Monday, but were repulsed.

Mr. Train's lecture in Dublin, Monday night, was better attended, and passed off quietly.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States, relative to the rights of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military service has heretofore been claimed, have been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. A report that the treaty was finally signed, was, however, premature.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sumner read copies of certain dispatches sent by Mr. James E. Harvey, late Minister to Portugal, to citizens of Charleston, S. C., and others, in the Spring of 1861. A letter from Mr. Harvey was also read, in which it was said that there had been no attempt at secresy at the time, and that his efforts had been devoted entirely to the avoidance of a collision. Mr. Chandler presented a communication from the Governor of Michigan to himself, indorsing the impeachment movement; but objection was made, and the reading was not completed, and after debate the Senate declined to receive it. The Doorkeeper announced a committee from the House, whereupon Messrs. Stevens and Bingham entered. They took position in front of the President, and Mr. Stevens, in behalf of the House of Representatives and the people of the United States, impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors, and informed the Senate that the House would present in due time special articles of impeachment, and demanded that the Senate take due order for the appearance of the President to answer. The message having been received, Mr. Howard moved its reference to a Select Committee of seven, with instructions to report thereon. After some discussion as to the correct mode of procedure in such cases, the resolution was agreed to. After a short debate, the Chair appointed Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson the Committee on the Impeachment Message, and the Senate adjourned.

The regular order of business in the House for Monday—the introduction of bills and joint resolutions for reference—having been postponed on account of the impeachment question, was taken up yesterday. A large number of each were introduced, read and referred to committees. While this business was being transacted the Committee appointed to impeach the President at the bar of the Senate was announced, and Mr. Stevens, in behalf of himself and his colleague, reported that they had discharged the duty imposed upon them. A resolution aimed at the treaty with the Sandwich Islands, and declaring that the right to determine the rate of duties on importations belongs to the legislative power of Congress alone, was adopted. The Senate bill appropriating $15,000 for the poor in the District of Columbia, was passed. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and after Mr. Washburne had accused some of the Republican members of refusing to assist the Committee in cutting down expenditures, it was passed. Mr. Washburne asked leave to report a resolution providing that after the Committee shall report articles of impeachment against the President one day shall be given to debate in Committee of the Whole, members being limited to fifteen minutes each, after which the Committee of the Whole shall vote upon whatever amendments may be offered, and report the articles as amended to the House, where a vote shall promptly be taken, and, if the articles be sustained, a committee of seven be appointed to conduct the trial on the part of the House. The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted, yeas 102, nays 37. The Committee on Reconstruction and the Committee to prepare articles of impeachment, were authorized to sit during the session of the House. About 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 7, when it reassembled and indulged in general debate for several hours.

GENERAL.

Gov. Ward returned to the Senate, yesterday, with his objections, the joint resolution to withdraw New-Jersey's ratification of the fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. He reviews the amendment itself, and calls attention to its salutary provisions, which he says need no argument to illustrate their wisdom and justice, and expresses the belief that the State has not the power to withdraw its ratification. The Ohio Legislature recently pursued the same course, but in that State the Governor has not the veto power.

Some two weeks ago the Post-office at Columbus, Ind., was entered and robbed of a large number of letters. Two boys, named Geo. Duty and Calvin Harry, aged respectively 16 and 19 years, have been arrested for the crime, and have confessed that they entered the office, opened about 300 letters, and obtained only about 75 cents. As they say, they took about $4 worth of stamps, and left behind about $200 worth, which they failed to discover.

Judge Shackelford, of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, has sent his resignation to the Secretary of State, to take effect on the 20th inst. The Judge, in his letter to the Governor, states that his resignation is occasioned by the pressure of long neglected private affairs. It is thought that Chancellor Harrison or Hon. Edward East will be appointed by the Governor to the vacancy.

Advices from Mexico, received *via* Havana, announce that the Government has recognized the English and Spanish debts, and has taken measures to bring about their payment. News from Yucatan sets forth the continued success of the Government in suppressing the insurrection in that State.

A dispatch from Pit Hole, Penn., says that an extensive conflagration occurred there on Monday, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Thirty buildings are in ruins. The loss will amount to $126,000.

The National Democratic Committee officially announce that the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President will be held in this City July 4.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Eaton, counsel of the Board, was directed to institute legal proceedings against Dr. Ranney and Mrs. Parselle, for the recovery of penalties for violations of the law. The former is charged with making false returns of the death of infants, and the latter, as proprietress of the house No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, with not seeing to it that correct returns were made. A suggestion from the Engineer of the Board, that the State Legislature be petitioned to abolish the public markets now in use in this City, and to substitute a large central market, in the vicinity of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, was referred to Commissioners Bosworth and Stone for consideration. Dr. Harris reported deaths in the week ending Saturday last—in New-York, 448; in Brooklyn, 176.

Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court, yesterday gave an opinion in the suit now pending between the Mayor, &c., against Fernando Wood, in regard to the ten years lease of the premises Nos. 117 and 119 Nassau-street, in which it is charged that the passage of the resolution of the Common Council authorizing the lease and the approval of the same by Mayor Gunther were effected by means of a bribe of $21,000. The Court has denied the motion to strike out the reply of the plaintiffs, and has settled the issues which are to be tried by a jury.

At a meeting of the Republican Campaign Club of this City, held at its headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, Hon. Isaac J. Oliver in the chair, resolutions indorsing the action of Congress in impeaching President Johnson, were adopted, and speeches in support of them were made by Messrs. Spencer, Fithian, Walbridge, Haggerty, Shaw and others. There was much enthusiasm and frequent cheers for the Congress of the United States.

A terrible panic was created in Public School No. 1, York-street, Jersey City, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by an alarm of fire, the fire originating from a defective flue. For a time the confusion and panic among the children were terrible. Only three children, girls, were injured, and, fortunately, none seriously. The flames were speedily extinguished.

The funeral ceremonies of Mary Gannon took place at her late residence, No. 131 East Twenty-seventh-street, yesterday, in the presence of a large number of visitors. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Mr. Geo. H. Houghton, of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration.

Yesterday, Capt. F. J. Tucker, one of the projectors of a military organization in this City for the support of President Johnson, was arrested by the Police, but released on his parole to answer any charge that may be preferred against him.

Cotton closed rather briskly yesterday at firmer prices. Breadstuffs were less active, and buyers of the principal articles had any existing advantage. Provisions were fairly active; Hog products were firmer. Groceries were quiet. The Freight market was dull and rates were depressed.

Affairs at Washington.

The second step in the impeachment movement took place yesterday when Messrs. Stevens and Bingham entered the Senate, according to appointment, and Mr. Stevens, addressing the presiding officer, formally impeached Andrew Johnson in the name of the House of Representatives and all the people of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors in office; and further informed the Senate that the House of Representatives in due time will make good the same.

The next step will be taken by the House Committee of Seven appointed on Monday to prepare the articles of impeachment. We learn that they have already been in session, and will waste no time in bringing their part of the work to a consummation. The House will doubtless adopt the articles they may report,—after which the last step will be begun in the appearance before the Senate of a new "Committee of Seven" provided for yesterday to conduct the trial.

We are assured by all our advices from Washington that the Republican leaders in Congress are determined to lose no time in pushing to a conclusion the business they have undertaken. The great majority by which the first step was sustained in the House, and the unanimous support it obtained from the Republican Party as there represented, have given a courage to the leaders which makes their success look assured. They now believe, moreover, that the country acquiesces in their attempt far more widely than it would have done at any previous time; and the innumerable dispatches that have been received from Governors and politicians throughout the States, give them a stimulus and a backing that they are only too happy to feel.

As for the President himself, he must now wait for the arraignment of his case before the High Court of Impeachment—which the Senate will become during his trial. What tactics he may adopt, and what line of defence, are doubtless matters which he has already begun cogitating; but they will not be developed till the ground of attack is fairly taken, and the movements of the enemy are completely exposed. It seems to be assumed on all hands in Washington that the President will unquestionably be convicted. This is partly based on the supposition that the vote in the Senate will be as rigidly of a party character as the vote in the House; and partly on the notion that his culpability is so clear that no effective ground of defence remains open to him. The last assumption will depend very much on the articles under which he is arraigned. If, as some members desired, there is but one charge brought against him, the case will certainly be reduced to a most dangerous simplicity; but still, we feel assured it will be found that, under the conditions of his trial, there will be discovered, even under that single charge, room for something beyond a mere show of self-defence. In regard to the other supposition, there is no question that on a party vote in the Senate, such as was given in the House, Mr. Johnson would at once be convicted. But the Senate, it is to be hoped, will get itself into a judicial frame of mind, as well as into a judicial shape, when the great trial opens. We do not fancy that Senators will entirely divest themselves of political feeling and predilection. But, still, as they are sworn to consider the case simply in the light of the Constitution, and adjudge it purely on the evidence,—as the President will have every opportunity of defence and be sustained by the very ablest counsel,—and as the American People will closely watch every step in the proceedings, determined that justice shall not be outraged, or the accused illegally convicted,—we may trust that as great a degree of fair-mindedness and fair dealing will be brought to the trial as is possible in any court that could adjudicate such a case.

It is reassuring to learn from Washington that the feverish excitement and threats of revolutionary violence that were indulged in for a day or two, have been tempered somewhat. We hear no more of the talk about the use of force, or the necessity for force, either on the part of Stanton, or Thomas, or the President, or Grant, or anybody else. Such men as Gov. Curtin, who were so very eager to forward troops to Washinnton, and open movements that would assuredly have resulted in embroiling the country in civil war, are found to have calculated wrongly.

This whole matter can be settled legally and constitutionally, and without commotion. And the necessities and honor of the country will compel it to be so settled.

Foolish Frights.

We are not inclined to put any faith in the report that Gov. Fenton has tendered 50,000 New-York troops to sustain Congress against the President. Gov. Fenton has too much sense to indulge in any such ostentatious absurdity, and his political position is too well established to need it. He can very well afford to leave such performances to officials who, having derived all their importance from warlike performances in the past, look with the complacency of unsatisfied ambition on similar exploits in the future,—and to party zealots who indulge in talk of this sort as they do everything else, to increase their own importance, which certainly needs artificial aid of some sort.

There is not the slightest chance that any armed collision will grow out of the impeachment business. Nobody desires or intends any such collision. The President certainly does not, and if he did, he has no force with which to carry such a purpose into effect. The party hot-heads in this City and elsewhere who are organizing and drilling in preparation for such a state of things are simply making themselves ridiculous, and the Police Superintendent, or whoever else is arresting them for it, is doing precisely the same thing. And there is not the slightest necessity for it in either case.

The only shadow of danger in the case comes from the efforts of those who are predicting it. The *Tribune*, as usual, is doing its best to lash the public mind into a state of desperate excitement on the subject, just as it ordered the army "on to Richmond" at the beginning of the war; but it is pretty well understood that the *Tribune's* frantic efforts on such occasions really mean nothing beyond a small accession to its subscription list, and nobody would be more astonished and alarmed, if they should have any other result, than the *Tribune* itself.

It will be eminently wise and prudent for politicians, editors, Governors, militia officers, and people in general to stay quietly at home, keep cool and attend to their own business. When they are wanted for purposes of war, they will undoubtedly be sent for.

The President's Explanation.

The message sent by the President to the Senate, in reply to its resolution denying his right to remove the Secretary of War "and delegate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*," may not be a conclusive vindication of his conduct, but it is certainly entitled to some attention as a statement of the motives by which he professes to have been actuated and the reasoning on which he relies for his justification.

Mr. Johnson's denial of the charge that he has violated the Constitution and the law rests, in the first place, on the plea that the Constitution, as interpreted by long usage, vests solely in him the power of removing Cabinet officers; and in the next place, on the allegation that Mr. Stanton, as the appointee of Mr. Lincoln, is excepted from the operation of the Tenure of Office act. In regard to the former point Mr. Johnson declines at present to enter upon its discussion. That it is a doubtful point he impliedly concedes. But he contends that the uniform practice of the Executive from the beginning of the Government sustains him in the right he has exercised. Whether mere usage can be held to be a binding interpretation of a constitutional provision, notwithstanding the legislative affirmation of the contrary view, is a question which only the Supreme Court can answer. The circumstance to be regretted is, that it has not been possible to obtain a judicial decision as a consequence of a friendly understanding between the two other branches of the Government, rather than as the result of a prolonged and angry dispute. If, as he declares, Mr. Johnson has been anxious to bring the question before the Court "for final and authoritative discussion," it is unfortunate that he did not choose some method of procedure less irritating and offensive than a direct and on its face defiant exercise of a disputed authority. It is not clear, however, that an error in this respect, whether of judgment, taste or temper, should operate as a bar to the acceptance of his plea. There is sufficient *prima facie* evidence in favor of his pretension to explain its exercise, though the precise manner of its exercise be wholly indefensible.

The second proposition submitted by Mr. Johnson is, that whether the Tenure of Office act is or is not Constitutional, Mr. Stanton cannot claim the benefit of its provisions, since they forbid the exercise of the power of removal only by the President who made the appointment. And as Mr. Stanton was appointed by Mr. Lincoln and was simply continued in office by Mr. Johnson, the latter alleges that Mr. Stanton's official relation was one of sufferance merely, terminable at the pleasure of the Executive. As a matter of fact the statement is undeniable. Its force as an argument for the purpose for which it is used is not so certain. For though, technically considered, Mr. Stanton never was formally appointed by Mr. Johnson, he was continued in office by Mr. Johnson after Mr. Lincoln's death, and therefore stood, morally speaking, in the relation of an appointee. The continuance of a Cabinet officer in office, in the connection referred to, would seem to be equivalent to appointment, even though technically different. The same point was informally raised when the order of suspension was issued, with the further claim that the Senate, at the time of the passage of the act, construed the clause in the manner now relied upon for the President's defence. But Mr. Johnson is no longer warranted in believing that his construction of the law, by which Mr. Stanton, as the appointee of another, occupies a position different from that of an officer appointed by Mr. Johnson himself, is in conformity with the plain meaning of the enactment. The Senate has put an end to doubts on the subject by explicitly declaring that Mr. Stanton does stand, and was regarded in the passage of the act as standing, on the same footing as all other members of the Cabinet. Of course, the Senate resolution has none of the efficacy of a judicial decision, but it disposes, by anticipation, of one of the arguments employed by the President in his communication to the Senate.

The attempt of the President to sustain by argument the appointment of Gen. Lorenzo Thomas as *ad interim* Secretary is the weakest portion of his Message. The *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Grant was essentially different because providing for a contingency occasioned by the suspension of an officer. The Tenure of Office act, as we showed yesterday, expressly provides that in such a case the President "may designate some suitable person to perform temporarily the duties of such office until the next meeting of the Senate." In the event of removal, with the Senate in session, the proper course plainly would have been to delegate to the Chief Clerk of the War Department the custody of its papers and the temporary conduct of its business. The course pursued by Mr. Johnson in this particular was at variance both with law and usage.

Mr. Johnson's method of carrying out his purposes has always been more objectionable than the purposes themselves. His present controversy is a case in point. It was undoubtedly competent to him to send to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Ewing as Mr. Stanton's successor, and had this been accompanied with a temperate statement of his reasons for the step, and of his desire to test the constitutionality of the enactment impairing his right of removal, no rational objection could have been offered to the proceeding. The country would have credited him with a willingness to proceed lawfully, and the excitement which has culminated in impeachment would probably have been prevented. The course he pursued was taken of his own will, without consultation with the friends on whom he depends for defence, without reference to the feelings or prejudices of Congress, and without regard for the peace or convenience of the country. These may be only errors of judgment, but they are serious errors nevertheless, and they militate strongly against an explanation which comes too late to mollify Congress or to change its course.

The Corporation Manual.

Notwithstanding the fact that the original compiler of the *Corporation Manual* has been dismissed from office, the Common Council seems determined to keep up the custom of issuing a Manual annually, and this year a resolution has been passed to publish fifteen thousand copies. The Mayor has very properly vetoed the resolution. He argues that, judging from the cost of the Manual in former years, the publication of fifteen thousand copies will cost about $75,000, or $5 per volume. There can be no doubt whatever that a Manual of the Corporation, containing all necessary information, could be compiled and published for seventy-five cents a volume, and perhaps less. Although the antiquarian researches of the original compiler of the Manual were in themselves sufficiently interesting and valuable, a Manual cannot be considered an appropriate place in which to publish them.

It ought to be borne in mind that the Common Council has no more right to publish a Manual, at the public expense, for the public at large, than it has to publish a cook-book. There are certain facts concerning the organization of the City Government, laws regulating its action, a list and directory of its official members, the location of its public offices, &c., which it is important for City officials to know; and they may properly enough publish a compact and comprehensive statement of such facts, at the public expense, for their own guidance in the performance of their official duties. But this is by no means what this Manual matter has grown to. A volume is compiled every year, containing not only these facts, but a mass of matter of very little practical value to anybody, however curious and interesting it may be, printed, bound and illustrated, at great cost, and then thousands of copies are issued at the public expense, for gratuitous distribution among the personal and political friends of the City officials. This is simply one of the many instances of the depredations upon the public treasury in which our City officials habitually indulge: and we are glad to see the Mayor inclined to put a stop to it as far as he can.

The Common Council should publish such a Manual as they actually need for reference, in the performance of their duties, and print only so many copies of it as they require. Then they could hand it over to a bookseller to supply the demand of the public at large, at the lowest rate which would meet the cost. In this way such a Manual need not cost the City a single dollar, while it would answer all the useful purposes now met by the dishonest and costly system which has hitherto been pursued. But there is little reason to hope that such a system will be adopted,—because it would cut off one of the perquisites which is now divided among the members of "the ring." Whether he succeed or not, the Mayor is entitled to credit for the efforts he is making to break it up.

The Irish Debate in the House of Lords.

We learn from yesterday's brief item of telegraphic news that the Irish question had been brought before the House of Lords in connection with the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and that "reform" in both State and Church had been urged by Lords Russell and Grey. As far as the cable dispatch goes, it would seem that no member of the Government of any weight had spoken. Lord Derby is ill, and recent experience has warned him of the danger of allowing his lieutenants in the House of Lords to commit the Government on any delicate question. So far, therefore, we are unable to ascertain how far the reforms demanded by Lord Russell go, or what was the attitude of the Ministry. We fear that there was not much light thrown upon the question, or much hope for the future to be derived from the discussion. There is not much encouragement to be derived from the names of the speakers. Lord Russell cannot be awakened to the consciousness that the Whig oligarchy of his younger days is no longer supreme, and that something more than the occasional adoption of a successful merchant is necessary to bring his clique into harmony with popular feeling. His signal failure to appreciate the situation during the later phases of the Parliamentary Reform discussion, does not augur well for his fitness to lead on the Irish question. Lord Grey is a brilliant orator, and has the reputation of speaking out unpleasant truths more frankly than any member of the House of Lords, but he is far too crotchety and impracticable for the task of devising any scheme of legislation. The only Irish Peer who spoke was Lord Westmeath, an elderly nobleman afflicted with an *idée fixe* as to the ubiquity, omniscience and omnipotence for evil of the Jesuits, and consequently not particularly fitted to take an enlightened part in any discussion in which Roman Catholics are concerned. In the absence of the Premier, little weight can be attached to the utterances of his subordinates, whatever they may have been. The truth is, that the practical question is one eminently belonging to the House of Commons, and the function of the House of Lords at present is simply to discuss it with calmness and forbearance, and at the length that its importance demands. In the absence of Lord Derby this is, perhaps, impossible, but every day's delay on the part of England's leading men in applying themselves in earnest to Irish matters is dangerous, and more dangerous than delay will prove any attempt to treat it from the point of view of twenty years ago, or in the old spirit of party animosity.

MINOR TOPICS.

It was rather ungracious of Mr. Ashley to begin the impeachment discussion with a rehash of his old speeches, which he read, and to try to convince the House that the War Office difficulty was comparatively nothing in comparison with those more resonant charges which he originally brought against the President. As nearly as we can make out, his contribution to the argument was an endeavor to vindicate his own sagacity, by a triumphant "I told you so." In spite of Mr. Ashley's logic, however, the House voted for impeachment—which makes us think it must already have been pretty strongly bent on doing so, though evidently not for the reasons which Mr. Ashley assigned, inasmuch as it had twice voted them insufficient.

Everybody is astonished at the very slight fluctuations in gold and Government stocks that have taken place since the impeachment excitement began on Saturday last. The movements in them here have hardly been worthy of notice, and our bonds abroad have been no more affected. This shows conclusively that the business and speculative community does not believe in the approach of civil war, nor fear the belligerent measures of the hotheads, nor imagine that the public credit is about to be endangered or shattered. If there were really as much danger as appears to some folks, gold would go up out of sight and Government securities down below calculation. There is no doubt the country and the Government might exist even after impeachment.

Every day reveals more clearly the extraordinary amount of want and suffering that exists among the poor of this City at the present time. Wherever a place is opened to furnish relief to the destitute, it is instantly crowded with gaunt and hungry wretches, eager for the bowl of soup and crust of bread which comes from the hand of charity. The statistics of the regular institutions of charity show an amount of distress unparalleled since the hard times of 1855. The soup-houses in Boston also are kept very active.

Hon. John Hickman writes to a sympathetic friend, Hon. J. M. Scovel, that he has "great fears for the future," because the Republican Party will not take "a position which God clearly intends they shall occupy." Mr. Hickman, however, must be charitable for those who have no such clear revelations of the Divine purposes in party manœuvres as he and Senator Wilson. "But such a consideration," complacently adds Mr. Hickman, "should not move either you or me. If we are clear-sighted enough to discover our duties, we should do them." He adds that he "cares little what complaining men, illy-made-up parties, or a rolling world may think of me." Most of us cannot be as finely indifferent to the "rolling world," especially if in public life, and legislating for it. And as to Mr. Hickman's declaration "I have a sufficient labor on hand when I pay close attention to my own thoughts," we can only say that ordinary mortals do not have thoughts so enthralling as to give them no time for an occasional comparison with other people's—even on the question of suffrage, which Mr. Hickman is settling in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the Virginia Convention it was charged a day or two since that Judge Underwood is in the habit of franking letters and documents as United States Senator from Virginia, while at the same time he denies that Virginia is a State of the Union, and has certainly never been admitted to his seat in the Senate. The Judge's action in this matter, if it be as alleged, is certainly a little curious. If a Senator elect from a Southern State can exercise the franking privilege, we see not why he cannot also draw his salary, in advance of being declared entitled to his seat. Both are perquisites of his office,—and he has just as much right to one as the other, and no more. The matter deserves inquiry, as it may establish a precedent which all Southern Senators and members elect may follow.

Gen. Cluseret, who, during the rebellion, used to call vigorously in question the right of certain officers to the reputation of being good soldiers, is now summoned to tell a "Judge of Instruction," in France, "by what right he calls himself 'General.'" This is poetical retribution. Gen. Cluseret might answer simply that he possesses that right by virtue of his American citizenship—in common with every free and independent American, native or adopted. But, in addition, we believe he can actually refer to a volunteer commission as Brigadier-General, under which he served a short time in Virginia. He started a paper in New-York in 1864, called the *New Nation*, which few people saw, and which most of those who did see it have forgotten. Its main feature consisted in endeavoring to prove that Gen. Grant was no soldier, and to disabuse the American people of their error on that subject. Before this was accomplished the paper expired. Mortified alike by the obstinate credulity of the Americans, and by the victories Gen. Grant persisted in achieving, Gen. Cluseret betook himself to France, where for a year or two he has been savagely criticising the French military officers and military system. The result has been, as we have seen, the calling for his credentials as critic. Meanwhile, the *World* of this City, has plagiarised Cluseret's discovery regarding Gen. Grant, and is exploiting it without giving him credit.

The Concord *Statesman* avers that one of our New-York Democratic orators, who is stumping New-Hampshire, complained that his audiences did not receive with satisfaction his announcement that "he revered the memory of Abraham Lincoln." That is queer, considering that such Democratic papers as the *World* have never ceased to sneer at President Lincoln's memory—more and more with growing time—and rarely quote even his name, except as coupled with some epithet either of ridicule or of hatred.

It is a mercy to the London Press and people that the missing gentleman, Mr. B. Speke, has turned up safe and sound. To us it would have seemed one of those ordinary cases of "mysterious disappearances," which here are done up once for all in a reporter's paragraph, and quietly put among the city items. But all London has been upside down over this man, and all the clubs, all the Press, all the town have been stating hypotheses about him. The last *Spectator* says: "Town has been talking all the week of the disappearance of Rev. B. Speke;" and in a second and most elaborate article of three columns in the same number, after exhausting every other possible solution, the *Spectator* is "compelled to reject any other theory than that of willful murder." Other papers suggested suicide, "burking," kidnapping, garrotting, drowning, and in fact every possible means of disappearance, except evaporation. "The incident has brought out in private circles," we are told, "a perfect eruption of stories about disappearances." And now, after all, the missing gentleman tranquilly turns up, as a great many other missing gentlemen have done before him. The reappearance convulses society and journalism in London as much as the disappearance. The *Times* will have other leaders and letters on it. It is so very extraordinary that the event is telegraphed across to America, where most people are only puzzled by the news. It is for the benefit of those who have read the telegram, but have not the slightest idea what it all means, that we now add that this was simply the case of a Somerset clergyman who "suddenly disappeared" in London on the 8th of January, and reappeared six weeks later. Further particulars of the exciting event are not yet at hand.

The *Commercial* thinks it a little surprising that in the emulation excited among elocutionists of both sexes by Mr. Dickens' success as a reader, it has occurred to no one to read Jerrold's *Curtain Lectures*, by "Mrs. Caudle." No production in the English language offers such a field for the display of rhetorical genius as these lectures. It is curious that in the search for novelty they have not been thought of and made profitable.

It is a curious ethnological fact that many Irishmen come (according to their own account) from "the north of England" or the "south of Scotland." It turns out that the whole of the famous "Scotch legion" enlisted at Rome for the Pope was an Irish one in disguise. How the discovery was made—whether by the brogue, (which is all one in ecclesiastical Latin,) or by the disclosure of a marked preference for jigs, poteen and shillelahs, over phillibegs, bare legs and bagpipes, we are not informed. But Mr. Odo Russell has made known that, instead of crusading against Garibaldians, the "Scotch legion" was chiefly occupied in qualifying for Fenianism; and accordingly it was disbanded. If the recruiting officers can afford to be so "mighty particular," the inference is that the Papal army must be getting on its legs very fast.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre.

Oliver Goldsmith's comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," has been revived at this theatre to the great delight of the public. Not only is this play the best of the good plays which a pen unusually brilliant and prolific authors gave to the world, but it is unquestionably one of the best works of its class in the language. It is a pure comedy of manners which, owing little if any of its effect to the contrivance of striking situations or the cunning complication of incidents, derives its attraction altogether from its seemingly truthful and certainly vigorous portraiture of character, and the admirable raciness of a dialogue in which wit, fancy and sentiment are charmingly commingled. Hence it has a charm which no lapse of time nor change of circumstance can impair. Plays which merely seek to reflect some transient phase of fashion or the evanescent follies of the day pass swiftly into oblivion, but those which faithfully depict human nature as it is, in all ages, enjoy perpetual popularity. Such a comedy as "She Stoops to Conquer"—which was young ninety-five years ago—will always command a favorable reception, because its wit, like good wine, loses nothing of its flavor for the keeping, and its vivid pictures of life will be recognized for their fidelity of resemblance, and admired for their brilliancy of color, at any distance of time. The cast has undergone but little alteration since the last production of the comedy at this theatre. Except in the case of the conquering *Miss Hardcastle*, who is now represented by Miss Rose Ettinge, all the more important personages are performed, or as *Polonius* would say, "enacted," by their former representatives. The normally impudent and affectedly bashful *Marlowe*, in whom joviality and manliness are united in most attractive combination, is a character exactly suited to Mr. Lester Wallack's abilities, and affords a congenial occasion for the display of some of the best qualities of his delightful style. His scenes with Miss Ettinge as *Miss Hardcastle*, in *propria persona*, in the second act, and as Miss Hardcastle in her assumed character of maid servant at the inn, were in enlivening contrast. Mr. Wallack never seems to go out of himself to take possession of his parts, but he puts them on over his ordinary dress like a cloak, snug and comfortable. He lets his personal character appear through, and that is one great charm of his acting. It is to be repeated of him what Hazlitt wrote of Jack Bannister "He may do some things but indifferently; but when he puts himself whole into a jest, it is unrivaled." *Young Marlowe* is one of those jests into which Mr. Wallack seems to put himself whole. In the droll character of *Mr. Hardcastle*, Mr. Gilbert finds a favorable opportunity for the display of a rare faculty which he possesses in the highest perfection: that of presenting the real or pretended rage of old age in a ludicrous aspect. Mr. Holland's *Tony Lumpkin* is also, as of yore, as comical a spectacle as it is possible to imagine. Mr. Young's usual stolidity of feature serves him well in the character of the boorish *Diggory*; and Mr. Ringgold's *Hastings* was a most clever performance. The bewitching *Miss Hardcastle*, as felicitously impersonated by Miss Ettinge, cast her potent spell upon all, and not only brought the "reserved" *Mr. Marlows*, but all of her audience under her irresistible dominion. Miss Ettinge seemed to understand Goldsmith thoroughly, and rendered his heroine with all the vivacity he could have desired. Her acting as the pretended maid presented some capital bits of nature. We would advise the majority of our rising young actresses to observe Miss Ettinge closely and see how an effect so exquisite can be obtained with the absence of any noise or fuss whatever.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be repeated this evening and on Saturday night.

New-York Theatre.

The drama of "Nobody's Daughter" is again the nightly card at this establishment. The attendance to see it is quite as great as during its original "run" last Summer. Miss Kate Reignolds's personation of the three-named heroine of this exciting piece took the popular fancy long ago, and, by all appearances, still holds it. The requirements of the part call for a free expression of melodramatic power, and it is quite a feather in Miss Reignolds's bonnet that she, who has succeeded most completely heretofore in enlivening the bright robes of comedy, should prosper as well in a character so contrastive to all her previous triumphs. For there was never any doubt about the result, when Miss Reignolds's aim was to wring the comedy out of a situation or text. Mr. Boniface and Mr. Wm. Carleton have been added to the company at the New-York, and their performances of *Black Milsom* and *Denis Wayman*, the unpleasant ruffians of the play, conduce greatly to the success of the piece.

Olympic Theatre.

The rather bustling part of *Marie*, "The Pearl of Savoy," forms the third of that trinity of rural characters which constitutes Miss Maggie Mitchell's *repertoire* of successful parts, and is the present attraction at the Olympic. The simple calling and station in life of those heroines is not their least original merit. *Fanchon* tends chickens, and *Amry* helps about the house and kitchen. From caring for poultry to cooking it is but a step. Perhaps some future one of this domestic series of dramas will demand all our sympathies for a little rat-catcher. And we shall most likely give them to the little rat-catcher if the character be personated by Miss Mitchell, and she present the same occasions to make her audiences laugh and cry in a breath, rouse their animosity and stir their humane feelings in the shortest time possible to effect the transition—just as she does in *Marie*. The story of this drama is too well known to need repetition. The career of the heroine is identical with that of *Linda* in the opera. The characters in "The Pearl" do not seem to be either interesting or promising as they appear one by one before us; but the ambition of the dramatist seems to be in squeezing the greatest possible effect out of the slightest causes. Nevertheless, the peculiarities of these parties are clearly evolved, and there is nothing dreamy in the dialogue. Through five acts the audience is kept interested. This is not less due to the clever acting of Mr. Collier as *Parrot*—a character quite out of his line—of Mr. Davidge as *Commander*, and of Miss Cornelia Jefferson as the exuberant *Chouchou*, than to the pleasure which is enjoyed in comparing Miss Mitchell's *Marie* with her other performances. It does not appear, however, that she attains, either in *Amry* or this part, that vividness of portraiture, or that perfect abandonment of self and loss of the actress in the character, that she so happily achieves in *Fanchon*. Yet "The Pearl of Savoy" is a good performance, and the comparison of one character with another cannot be considered as censure. The dresses and stage appointments of this revival have the gloss and freshness of newness, and some new scenery by Hayes, well painted and ingeniously arranged, sensibly enhances the external attraction of the play. It will be represented every evening except Saturday, when "Little Barefoot" will be acted.

Banvard's Museum.

A drama, in the conventional three acts, called "Roundheads and Cavaliers," was produced at Banvard's last evening. It requires no ghost to come from the grave, nor witness of the performance, to tell the reader what a play with such a title is about. It has an intrigue, of course, and necessarily an episode of partly disastrous love. "*Marston*, woman-hating cavalier," (Mr. J. W. Albaugh,) with a tinge of Sir Thomas Clifford in his ways and speech, falls in love with "*Juliet*, the daughter of a Roundhead," (Miss Mary Mitchell) at first introduction, and after baffling the "Puritan plot," (usual to all plays of the merry Monarch's time,) and convincing the old Roundhead of the error of his ways, (as is customary in dramas,) marries her, of course. There is an attempt at giving the production a picturesque aspect by the introduction of a new scene or so, and the performance went off fairly enough to satisfy its limited audience. Mr. Welsh Edward, Miss Proudfoot and Miss Lillie Eldridge represented members of the Cavalier and Puritan stock, with some indifference to lines and sense. But what the actors didn't remember of their parts was probably not worth remembering. They appeared to think that a good deal was worth forgetting. The piece is not a novelty in New-York; but its former resting-place was in the Bowery. It is a good specimen of east-side melodrama, and is quite as worthy a place at Banvard's as anything in the cases of the Museum. It will be exhibited again this evening and to-morrow. At the *matinée* to-day, "East Lynne."

Operatic.

"Norma" was repeated last evening at the Academy of Music, with the same cast that made it so attractive to the public a few weeks since. Mme. La Grange is seen to decided advantage in this favorite work. It exhibits her dramatic as well as her vocal powers in their best lights. The reception last evening was in every way warm and merited. Miss McCulloch is an interesting *Adelgisa*, and her sweet, fresh voice is a charming contrast to the many artists who assume this important *rôle*. The lady lacks warmth, but her progress in culture and correctness are pleasant to notice. Signor Massimiliani was in voice, and Signor Susini astonished every one by singing with unusual accuracy and power. Of the others it is unnecessary to speak. The performance in general particulars was good. To-night "Roberto il Diavolo" will be performed with the following distribution of the principal parts: Mme. La Grange as *Alice*; Miss McCulloch as *Isabella*; Signor Brignoli as *Robert*; Signor Lorini as *Rambaldo*, and Herr Joseph Hermanns as *Bertram*. A fine *danseuse* has been engaged for the ballet of the temptation scene—Mlle. Rita Sangelli.

At Pike's opera house to-night, the opera will be the ever popular "Faust," with Miss Hauch as *Marguerite*; Mr. Habelmann as *Faust*; Mme. Testa as *Siebel*; Signor Bellini as *Valentine*, and Signor Antonucci as *Mephistopheles*. The *caste* it will be seen is extremely strong, and will undoubtedly attract the attention of the Western folk.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Notes.

The character in which Lotta will appear on her return to New-York in March, will be *Topsy*.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are to begin an engagement in St. Louis on the 2d of March.

A revival of "Mazeppa" is the sensation in Cincinnatti the current week; next Monday Mr. Forrest is to follow at the same theatre, the National.

Mr. Barney Williams had one of his fingers much injured by the explosion of a pistol while performing "The Connie Soogah" at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. Augustus Watters will give the first of a series of entertainments called "Winter Nights," at Cooper Institute, on Saturday next. The recitation of poems and humorous pieces, and imitations of public favorites, constitute the programme.

Betty Rigl, who made her *début* in New-York in the "Black Crook," is engaged for Mr. Fox's new pantomime at the Olympic.

Lucille Western has been playing in Cleveland this week. Edwin Booth succeeds her.

Mr. Dan Bryant's engagement in New-Orleans is not very successful. He is acting at the St. Charles Theatre.

A burlesque on the "White Fawn," written by Mr. Charles Gayler, and called "The Wild Fawn of the Woods," has been produced by Hooley's Minstrels.

Mr. J. B. McDonough, the manager of the Mobile Theatre, is in the City on a short visit of business.

Some of the Western papers hail Mr. Frank Mayo as the "rising sun of tragedy on the American stage." Mr. Mayo was playing in Troy last week, and his talents seem to be varied; he opened his engagement as *Richelieu* and closed as *Bob Brierly*.

WEST INDIES.

Postal Treaty with the United States—The Gay Season—Amusements—Horrible Murder and other Crimes—Custom-house Affairs—Hayti—St. Thomas—Nassau.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1868.

About a year ago the hopes of Cuban merchants and others who receive correspondence from the United States, were raised to a high pitch of expectation in view of the negotiations then pending between the American and Spanish Governments, relating to a postal treaty or at least to the conclusion of some arrangement, which would tend to abolish the time-honored and for a civilized nation contemptible swindle of paying the postage twice. I even err when I say twice, as the rates charged here for the mere delivery of a prepaid letter are far in excess of the original amount paid to the Post-office in the country whence the letter proceeds, which forwarding has not caused the smallest expense to the Spanish Post-office as the correspondence is brought here by foreigners in foreign ships. To give an example of these charges, which are really barefaced swindles, I will only mention that by last steamer your correspondent received two letters, one weighing somewhat less than three and a half ounces, to which seventy cents of United States postage stamps were affixed, and another weighing less than two and a half ounces, having fifty cents worth of United States stamps upon it. On the former of these letters the Royal Hidalgo Spanish Post-office collected 14 reales fuertes, or $1 75 in specie, and on the latter 11 reales, or $1 37¼, making a total extortion of $3 12¼ on two prepaid letters. This high-toned Government, which brags of its antecedents and present fair dealing, and boasts of its far-famed Castilian honor, of its national pride, this same old Spain does not consider it disgraceful to stoop to such low and execrable means to increase its revenue. What has been done with the proposed postal treaty at Washington? is continually asked by our citizens. Who are the parties that have it in hand and neglect this important matter? Perhaps they may not be aware that rapid and cheap means of communication are the life and prop of commercial intercourse. No letter sent from the United States to this island ought to be prepaid, and the New-York and other post-offices should admit all postal matter without stamps, as the different steamships receive double postage on all matter, once in the States and again here. This ought not to be, but a rule ought to be established paying the different lines a fair equivalent for carrying the mails, and the United States ought to insist on a postal treaty, which according to authentic report has already been proposed by the Spanish Minister in Washington. Much more might be said on this subject, but it is far too weighty to be disposed of in a news letter, and there is no doubt that everything could be arranged if only the powers that be are willing, as the minor Post-office employes have no voice in the matter and the Government does not seem to care whether the public growls or smiles, if only the money comes in.

HIGH LIFE.

The cholera season being over, the gay season has fairly set in, even the most timid returning from the country seats whither the contortionist visitor had driven them. To-morrow all Africa and their descendants will be out in full feather to collect the gifts of their white friends, amusing themselves and the lookers-on by cutting up such capers as only the legs of a genuine congo or mandingo are capable of. Africa is seen in its full glory on Three Kings Day, with all its superstition, eccentricities and native music. This holiday of the blacks is looked forward to by them as the *ne plus ultra* of felicity, and if your correspondent's brogue could not be so easily discovered, he would undoubtedly take a hand and play Africa at least for one day.

THEATRICAL MANAGERS

are rubbing their hands, which are being filled by the amusement-loving public. Mme. RISTORI went to Matanzas on Monday, performing there on that and the succeeding night, to the fullest houses ever seen in that city. The Estebau Theatre was crowded from pit to dome, and for the first time since its erection was the edifice completely filled, showing also the strange novelty (in Cuba) of ladies occupying seats in the parquet. Boxes brought fabulous sums, and ticket speculators had only to ask and receive exorbitant prices. Such furore has never been caused by any artist in this island, and it is doubtful whether the same result will ever be obtained by any other. Petitions from every town in the island are received daily by Mr. GRAU, not asking, but begging him to bring RISTORI, and name his own price, and, consequently, GRAU is in a good humor. So far, the Tacon Theatre has been crowded every night, and there is every reason to believe that the Ristori season will continue to be equally successful.

THE OPERA

also is doing a very fine business, the production of the new opera, the "Elero," having attracted crowded houses, the largest of the season. The piece is well put on the stage, and splendidly rendered by ERA, POTH, the famous basso MEDINI, BICHELLI, the tenor, and COTTONE, the baritone. BIACHI intends to take his company to New-York, and, if he does, the New-Yorkers will enjoy a rich treat, as a quartette like the above named is only heard once in a lifetime. MEDINI may be called the best basso, and COTTONE the best baritone, now on the lyric stage.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

A most horrible and cold-blooded murder was committed on Thursday night by a shoemaker living in the vicinity of one of our markets. The victim is a woman with whom it is said the murderer held illicit intercourse. The facts are these: the unfortunate woman called upon the murderer at his house, a conversation ensued in which some disagreeable subject was brought up which ended in a violent quarrel. The woman becoming enraged at some observation made by her paramour, seized a knife and attempted to stab him. The shoemaker sprang up and with a hammer which he had in his hand at the time dealt her a blow on the temple which felled her to the floor: two or three more blows finished the dreadful work. He then closed the doors and windows, and stripping the clothes off his victim, took his knife and deliberately proceeded to cut her body into pieces. A barber who lived next door and heard the parties quarreling, had his suspicions aroused by the extreme quiet that followed, and looking through a crevice in the partition between the house, discovered the monster at his bloody work. He at once notified the Police who surrounded the house. One of the party knocked at the door. After a delay of a few minutes, the murderer presented himself, remarking, "I know what you wish; I am guilty of murdering this woman, but she was not fit to live. I surrender to you." On entering the house, a horrible sight met the view; the floor was covered with blood and the body dismembered, nothing remaining entire except the head; the bones were entirely stripped of flesh, he having with his knife shaved them off clean. On a sugar-box was the head covered with clotted blood, and portions of the flesh were found wrapped up in rags, a quantity of which he had prepared for the purpose. Several small tubs were filled with flesh and bones; the spine, with the ribs attached, lay in one corner of the room. The horror-stricken spectators wished to take immediate steps to punish the wretch, but he was protected by the Police and taken off to jail, where he is in solitary confinement. He will be tried within twenty-four hours by the Military Court.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE MUDDLE.

The first fruits of the new Custom-house order is a protest from the Captain of the American brig *Mountain Eagle* against the exorbitant and extraordinary demands of the Custom-house authorities, which were nothing less than that the consignees of the vessel should give heavy bonds to answer for all debts contracted on account of the ship while she remained in port. The protest was made through the American Consul, and I learn to-day that the protest has had the effect of modifying the order in this particular case, but is not to apply to others. This order will be a great source of annoyance to the shipping community, should it be enforced, and captains who may be compelled to give the required security will naturally refuse for the future to charter their vessels for this island. The obstinate officials who persist in enforcing these stupid regulations are too short-sighted to see the effect of them. It seems incredible that a nation which claims to have attained so high a state of civilization cannot find among its citizens one man fit to be at the head of so insignificant a revenue department as is that of the island of Cuba.

BULL FIGHTS

are at a discount, and consequently bull fighters are in the same predicament. Their education is somewhat similar to that of the animals;—they are brought up to kill, with the difference that the bull is the more humane animal of the two. The brutal disposition of the bullfighter, to whom his beastly and cruel trade has become a second nature, and who delights only in scenes of blood and barbarity, cannot rest idle without committing some act, which as near as possible approximates his profession. Many hard stories are told of these men, generally referring to some bodily injury inflicted on those who are weaker than himself, for the bullfighter, like all other brutes, is a natural coward. An instance has taken place this week, which, although it has cost a life, has not caused much regret among the people, as to the honor of the Havanese it must be said that they begin to abhor this cruel spectacle and those who perform it. A party of bullfighters had a quarrel on Lur-street, and during the melee two of them received very severe wounds, from the results of which one died yesterday. These bullfighters can only be compared to one other class of so-called human beings, and that is the professional prize fighter, either has a human form, but no more. Only among the lower classes the death of this bravo is regretted, whom they looked up to as a second apostle, because he could goad a bull with the assistance of some equally brave fellows, to afford their morbid taste a few hours' enjoyment.

HAYTI.

The telegraph from Santiago de Cuba has brought the long-expected news of a regular *bona fide* revolution in Hayti against President SALNAVE. The Cacos were not so friendless as SALNAVE and his partisans supposed, and the usual stagnation of trade consequent on the inability of the country people to bring their produce to market was only too sensibly felt by the merchants and tradespeople. The continual arbitrary acts and unlawful arrests made by SALNAVE produced the effect of alienating not only the general populace, but also many of his former adherents, and even some of those holding office. The entire southern portion of the Republic is in revolution, the towns of Sainte Marie and Ponaives having openly pronounced against the reign of the Dictator, sending emissaries to the surrounding settlements and the mountain regions, who are provided with money and arms, distributing everywhere pamphlets and proclamations in favor of Gen. SALMON, who is at present Haytien Ambassador to England, France and Spain, and whom they have already proclaimed President. It is doubtful whether CABRAL can withstand this formidable combination in addition to the many enemies he has to contend against in other portions of the Republic, and his downfall may be considered certain, especially as there was great agitation and ill-will manifested toward him in his principal stronghold, Port au Prince, where an outbreak was momentarily expected. The United States are now rid of another enemy, who only a few weeks ago boasted that he could prevent, by force of arms, the cession of Samana Bay. These continual changes and revolutions in Hayti and St. Domingo produce but one result, namely, impoverishing the country still more, and gradually but surely exterminating its inhabitants.

ST. THOMAS.

As all steamers from Havana are still placed in quarantine, our news from the future State of St. Thomas is somewhat meagre. The St. Thomas people are very much alarmed at the state of affairs since their recent calamities, and with reason think that a change for the better ought to take place soon. A great deal of misery exists among the laboring classes, who are compelled to pay exorbitant prices for all kinds of provisions, as the vessels usually engaged in this traffic shun the port, owing to the existence or rather the report of cholera existing, which has caused all vessels from St. Thomas to be subjected to quarantine in the neighboring islands of Porto Rico and Jamaica. Only very few cases of cholera have taken place, according to the reports of the medical faculty—not sufficient at least to cause alarm. The working classes demand very high wages, and the people say that if matters don't change soon the prosperity and welfare of St. Thomas may be called things of the past.

NASSAU.

The American steamer *James F. Brady*, bound from New-York to Montevideo, arrived on the 10th inst. in a leaky condition. An examination was to be held on the following day, when it would be decided whether it was necessary to discharge the cargo or not. This steamer was formerly running as a regular packet between Norfolk and Baltimore. The merchants were complaining of dull times, only the sponge fishery being carried on with energy and profit, and daily increasing.

QUASIMODO.

Financial Affairs in Matanzas—City Improvements—Mme. Ristori—Appearance of the Cholera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MATANZAS, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

With the growing scarcity of gold and the continued evidence of the necessity of banking facilities for the transaction of business, our merchants are exerting themselves to arrange some system which may unite in itself elements of stability and at the same time accomplish the great object of public convenience. The mismanagement which has attended so many of our banks of deposit, has apparantly thrown them into disfavor, and an entire reorganization is demanded. With this view a meeting was held a few evenings ago, at which a number of our principal business men assisted, to inquire into the feasibility of establishing here a branch of the Spanish Bank of Havana. Whether it be advisable or not is a question that admits of very little doubt. The want of it is felt, and severely so. It was proposed that fifteen gentlemen subscribe $5,000 apiece, which would insure, not only its establishment, but would place the government of the branch bank in the hands of a Board of Directors composed of residents of Matanzas. I am informed that the entire amount has been subscribed, so that the effort is a success, so far as our action is concerned. We hope to see the bank in full operation very soon, and have no doubt but that it will be well supported by our entire business community.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Our ideas are expanding, and the traditional and inevitable Plaza de Armas of every Spanish town is fast being viewed as only a hint of what is really wanted. Impressed with this fact, some of our public-spirited citizens have set into motion a plan for opening a new park, which will skirt the River San Juan and the harbor, and will inclose the beautiful little theatre which is our city's pride. Cuban towns are so closely and compactly built, and ventilation, drainage and a free passage of air are so inexorably denied, that it is really an imperative necessity that some open place be provided, where the mass of the people may breathe and enjoy an untainted atmosphere. It is a mistake to suppose that because Spanish houses are built with spacious windows and doors, which are never closed, pure air is a constant and familiar visitor. It is a luxury here as elsewhere. One should only walk certain of our streets at night after a hot, sultry August day, to be convinced that, though living *al fresco*, our lungs are seldom without a superabundance of the vital element; still, only personal cleanliness and strict sanitary regulations can purify what is often a fetid effluvia. We need open parks—the larger the better—with shady trees and convenient, comfortable benches, where, after a hard day's work, the working man and the rich man may enjoy an hour's healthy recreation. It is sincerely to be hoped that the plan referred to above will not merely yield us a further argument for our not very creditable name—the City of Abandoned Projects.

MME. RISTORI.

RISTORI has come to us and gone. It was a dream of beauty, leaving the unpleasant sensation that we have seen and heard only to feel our deprivation. Two performances merely whet our taste for more. To praise her would be useless. I could but add echo to the thousand tongues and voices which have proclaimed her Queen of Tragedy.

CHOLERA.

Several cases of cholera have appeared, and a few deaths have occurred. The most prominent person who has yet fallen a victim is DON ANTONIO BELTRAN, a very wealthy gentleman. We do not anticipate that the disease will spread, and though a few nervous individuals are predicting dreadful things, but very little anxiety is felt.

YUMURI.

Obsequies of Mary Gannon.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, the funeral ceremonies over the remains of Mrs. MARY A. STEVENSON, MARY GANNON,) who died on the 22d inst., were performed at her late residence, No. 131 East Twenty-seventh-street. Among those who participated in the solemn rites, were a large number of the personal friends and acquaintances of the deceased, including Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Eytinge, Mrs. Sedley Brown, Miss Ranoe, Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Moss, Mr. W. Winter, and others identified with the theatrical profession of which Miss GANNON was a prominent member. The impressive funeral service of the Episcopal Church was read by Mr. HOUGHTON, of the Church of the Transfiguration, after which the features of the deceased were viewed by those present. Upon the coffin were placed bouquets and wreaths of japonicas and *immortelles*. A silver plate bore the simple inscription:

"MARY A. STEVENSON
Died Feb. 22, 1868,
Aged 37."

The pall-bearers were George Holland, John Gilbert, A. W. Young, J. Mark Smith, John Perley, J. H. Wilbour, Mr. Maeder and Mr. Larrason. The mournful *cortege*, numbering about thirty carriages, moved from the house to Broadway, thence to Fulton ferry, which it crossed, and proceeded to Greenwood, the final resting place of the remains.

IMPEACHMENT.

Meeting of the Union Republican Campaign Club—Impeachment Resolutions—Speeches of Messrs. Spencer, Walbridge, Haggerty, Oliver, Fithian, Shaw, and Others.

A meeting of the Union Republican Campaign Club was held at their headquarters in Twenty-second-street last evening, to express their approbation of the course pursued by Congress in the present crisis.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER called the Club to order, and Mr. ISAAC J. OLIVER took the Chair.

MR. OLIVER'S SPEECH.

Mr. OLIVER said that he believed he could say that many of the members of the Club had hitherto been opposed to the action of Congress, but the time had arrived when forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. [Applause.] When JOHNSON was inaugurated, on the assassination of the lamented LINCOLN, he (the speaker) remembered that a large number of mechanics from the South came here to pursue their avocations. Their language was: "We thought we were right, but whether we were or not we have been subdued, and all we want to know is, what does the North want us to do?" Yet in less than six months afterward these men commenced to talk of their constitutional rights. These ideas were put in them by the course pursued by ANDREW JOHNSON. Congress had nursed and petted this man, had tried to induce him to act up to his promises, and to do what was right, and yet, in spite of all, he broke every promise that he had made. Laws were passed; he vetoed them. Finally he set himself up as a judge of the laws, and decided what was right and what wrong, and he ended by setting all law at defiance. Mr. OLIVER concluded by declaring the the present condition of the country is due entirely to the course pursued by Mr. JOHNSON, and that if JOHNSON is turned out of office, the country will soon return to peace, prosperity and happiness. (Applause.)

Mr. SPENCER offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States by a vote of 126 to 47 has resolved that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, and

Whereas, On the 2d day of March, 1867, Congress passed an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." Among other provisions it enacted that no officer who had been appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate should be removed from office without the consent of the Senate, and that if during vacation a suspension should be made for cause, such cause should be reported to the Senate within twenty days after their next meeting. If the Senate should deem the reason of the suspension sufficient, then the officer should be removed and another appointed in his stead. But if the Senate should refuse to concur with the President, and declare the reasons insufficient, then the officer suspended should forthwith resume the functions of his office, and the powers of the person performing its duties should cease. It is especially provided that the Secretary of War shall hold his office during the term of the President by whom he may have been appointed, and for one month thereafter, unless removed by and with the consent of the Senate as aforesaid; and

Whereas, By the sixth section of the act referred to, it is provided that every removal, appointment, or employment, made or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, or the making, sealing, countersigning, or issuing any commission or letter of authority for, or in respect to any such appointment or employment, shall be deemed and are hereby declared to be high misdemeanors, and upon trial and conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both, said punishment in the discretion of the Court.

Whereas, In disobedience of and willful and deliberate defiance of this law, still standing intact upon the statute books, and not declared unconstitutional by any judicial tribunal of competent jurisdiction, ANDREW JOHNSON, during a recess of Congress, attempted to create a vacancy in a civil office by removing from office EDWIN M. STANTON as Secretary of War and appointing in his stead Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT as Secretary of War *ad interim*; and

Whereas, By his own written statement, published to the country, ANDREW JOHNSON has shown himself to be guilty of misprision of bribery by offering to Gen. GRANT, if he would unite with him in disregarding and nullifying the contemplated action of the Senate of the United States in its restoration of EDWIN M. STANTON to the office from which he had been illegally displaced, to assume in his stead the penalties and to endure the imprisonment prescribed by the laws; and,

Whereas, Bribery is one of the offences specifically enumerated in the Constitution of the United States for which a public officer may be impeached, and

Whereas, The Representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, did reinstate EDWIN M. STANTON in the office from which he had been illegally removed, and the patriot and hero, Gen. U. S. GRANT, refusing participation in the Presidential conspiracy, acquiesced in this action, obeyed the law and surrendered to Mr. STANTON his office, who forthwith took possession of such office, assumed its duties, and still holds possession and discharges such duties; and

Whereas, In flagrant, infamous and reckless violation of Constitution and law, ANDREW JOHNSON has again attempted now during a session of the Senate of the United States to create a vacancy in the office of Secretary of War, has appointed one LORENZO THOMAS to be Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and has instructed him to demand and obtain possession of such office; and

Whereas, These high crimes and misdemeanors have been preceded, by the perpetration by ANDREW JOHNSON, of a long series of gross wrongs to his country, by which loyal men have died in thousands, by which the reconstruction of the late rebel States has been harassed and delayed, rebellion encouraged, rebels rewarded, liberty throttled and chackled, labor oppressed, corruption nourished, and the honor of the nation disgraced; therefore,

Resolved, That this, the Union Republican Presidential Campaign Club of the City of New-York, most earnestly and fully approves the action of the House of Representatives of Congress in its impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and tenders its profoundest gratitude to every member in that House who voted for such impeachment.

Resolved, That punishment should as promptly as surely follow crime; that this is both justice to the criminal and to the people, who are in the future to be protected by the example, and that the Congress of the United States ought not to pause, or hesitate, or falter, or rest until the impeachment of ANDREW JOHNSON is prosecuted to an end.

Resolved, That, while awarding deserved praise of every member of the House of Representatives who contributed in any manner to this impeachment of an apostate and a traitor, there is one who most especially is entitled to our gratitude and honor; aged, dying, as he approaches the grave, nearly, yet more nearly, brighter grows his face, more radiant, more beautiful his immortal crown of glory; when the dishonored memory of ANDREW JOHNSON shall stink in the nostrils of the people of this Republic in the ages to come the honored name of THADDEUS STEVENS [loud applause] in every family that loves libery and justice, to all shall be a household word.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and these resolutions, attested by the officers and the Executive Committee of this Club, be printed in circular form, and one transmitted to each Republican member of Congress.

MR. SPENCER'S SPEECH.

In support of the foregoing resolutions Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER took the stand and read a speech of considerable length. In Chicago and all over the loyal North, he said, the loyal men of the country were assembled to-night to encourage their Representatives in Congress. The Republican watch-fires were burning on the hill-tops and in the valleys, and they would continue to burn until the atmosphere was purified. [Applause.] It was meet, therefore, that this old and honored Republican organization should meet together and say God-speed to the avengers of the wrongs of the people. [Applause.] All that need be said about the reasons for the action of Congress had already been well said by BOUTWELL and KELLEY and BUTLER and STEVENS. It was sufficient to remark that four years ago, by the voice of the Republican Party, JOHNSON was elected Vice-President. He became the successor of our beloved LINCOLN by assassination. Hardly had he taken his chair when his treachery became apparent, Law after law passed by the people's representatives was vetoed by him. Well did he (the speaker) remember the meeting held at Cooper Institute by men calling themselves Conservative Republicans, to indorse the vetoes of JOHNSON. He remembered the pilgrimage of HENRY J. RAYMOND and WILLIAM H. SEWARD to New-York to speak at that meeting. He remembered how Mr. RAYMOND, in that speech, said that THADDEUS STENENS was only a caucus dictator. Mr. SPENCER then spoke of the Tenure of Office bill and its violation by JOHNSON during the recess of Congress in the removal of EDWIN M. STANTON—the man on whose arm more than on any other's the nation rested in its hour of trial. [Applause.] In ages to come the brightest pages of our country's history would be illuminated with the name of EDWIN M. STANTON. [Great applause.] Gen. GRANT was made Secretary of War *ad interim*, and if JOHNSON'S word could be believed he made an arrangement with Gen. GRANT to nullify the action of Congress. This of itself was sufficient ground for impeachment, and STEVENS was right when he said he ought to have been impeached long ago. [Applause.] Emboldened by what he believed to be the cowardice of the Republican Party and by temporary Democratic successes, JOHNSON prepared to strike another blow at the liberties of the people. Now he again issues an order removing Secretary STANTON and appointing in his stead a superannuated dotard and imbecile—the only man in the army, thank God, who could be found sufficiently base or demented to do his dirty work. [Great applause.] And now, by a vote of 146 to 27, this man JOHNSON had been impeached. BROOKS had said that impeachment would be the signal for revolution. Did he suppose that the great people of this country were composed of elements like his own constituency? ["Not by a —— sight!"] There might be men in this city who would try to get up an insurrection, as they did in the riots of 1863, and murder and rob and plunder, but the great heart of this country, thank God, was right, and New-York would be redeemed from the disgrace of another such a scene should BROOKS' constituents attempt it again. From the country, from New-England, and from the great Northwest, would pour in legions of patriots with muskets and swords in their hands and put a *quietus* on the demonstrations. Let the roughs try it if they dare. [Applause.] The present struggle between Congress and the President was a struggle of right with wrong, of liberty with oppression, of manhood with degradation. When the people fight tyranny the people in the long run will win. [Applause.] It was the old struggle of the Commoners with the King. JOHNSON was directly responsible for every loyal man that had been murdered in the South since the close of the war. [Great applause.] He then spoke of the absurdity of a man claiming like JOHNSON to disobey a law because in his opinion it was unconstitutional. This was the doctrine of FERNANDO WOOD when he undertook to defy the act of the Legislature creating the Metropolitan Police; but the Court of Appeals held the law to be constitutional, and the poor victims of WOOD'S ambition sat on the chains of the Park poor and needy for years afterwards. [Applause.] In conclusion he said every laborer and capitalist in the country ought to join hands with them in the effort to remove this bad man and disturber of the peace. In less than 60 days from the day of his removal every Southern State would be reconstructed; trade would be resumed, and the old prosperous times would come again. [Great applause.]

At the close of Mr. SPENCER'S speech the resolutions were put to vote and carried unanimously, amid cheers for Congress and THADDEUS STEVENS.

GEN. WALBRIDGE'S SPEECH.

Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE was the next speaker. He said, after passing through a terrible struggle, we had shown our capacity for self-government. We had put down treason in the field, but one thing had remained for us to do—to put down treason in the Presidential chair. We must show that our institutions are as strong in peace as in war, and remove an apostate President from office. As the Democratic Party removed ABRAHAM LINCOLN, so the Republican Party will remove ANDREW JOHNSON. [Tremendous applause.] Mr. WALBRIDGE then reviewed the reasons assigned by Mr. JOHNSON for removing Secretary STANTON, and denied that he had given his real reasons for so doing. He thought that the country had passed through darker periods than this, and that there was no reason to be alarmed. The people, he hoped, would never become indifferent to the character of their representatives. If they did their liberties would surely pass away.

MR. FITHIAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. F. J. FITHIAN spoke next. He said that in his opinion the resolutions fully expressed the sense of the Club, and in passing them he thought the business of the evening might be concluded. As for himself he fully agreed to the resolutions in every line and word. Mr. FITHIAN then briefly reviewed Mr. JOHNSON'S conduct since assuming the Presidential chair, and accused him of bad faith and of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of his country.

MR. KINGSLAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. NATHAN KINGSLAND, Sr., said that when Mr. JOHNSON came into office he said that "traitors must be punished." In less than sixty days afterwards he showed the world what he meant by these words. His punishment would be, that in less than twenty days he would be sent to eternal disgrace.

MAJOR HAGGERTY'S SPEECH.

Major HAGGERTY said the time had come when the Republicans of this country must speak out—when the nations of the Old World should see the Republic tear a traitor from the Presidential chair and preserve the integrity of the Government. The transactions of that bad man, ANDREW JOHNSON, had humiliated the nation by his association with rebels and his betrayal of the people's liberties. The speaker had no faith in men who were loud-mouthed avengers, hence he never believed that ANDREW JOHNSON'S great promises to make treason odious were whole-souled or earnest. As soon as the instruments of power were put in his hands he began to assail the independence of the American people and to throw contempt upon the people's Congress. The speaker then recited the motives which prompted the thousands of heroes who gave their lives for their country, and how ANDREW JOHNSON had sought to throw to the four winds the noble vindication of liberty which had been made on the battle-field for the Union. As an Irishman he had to say that every Irishman who was banded against the culture and the loyalty of the country was a traitor to the interest of Ireland. He meant to be a Radical Republican all the time. He had been an abolitionist, and he had not relinquished an iota of his old sentiments. He held that if the United States did not give liberty to the black man God would destroy the nation, and the time did come when God did require justice at our hands, and when we insisted upon returning the slave to his rebel master, defeat followed the utmost efforts of our arms, but when the nation declared that the slave must go free, victory perched on our banner, and the flag of the Union became the emblem of a power respected throughout the world. ANDREW JOHNSON had undertaken to make all the history of the past as nothing, and now the people determined that he should stand out of the way and let liberty flourish and justice have her own. The speaker vindicated the loyal conduct of the black troops under the Stars and Stripes in the war. [Cheers.]

Hon. CHAS. P. SHAW made his usual review of the speakers who had previously occupied the attention of the meeting, assuring the audience that when the ashes of the departed CHAS. S. SPENCER would be all that was left to the people, they would search the world through in vain for marble white enough and gold pure enough to bear his name down to posterity. He said ANDREW JOHNSON was not filling out a term of his own, but an unexpired term of another, and under the Tenure of Office bill he had no right to remove any officer appointed by the President of the United States.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Executive Session of the Senate on Friday—Why Mr. Stanton Retained the War Office.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 24.

What will the Senate do? The debate in the secret session of Friday afternoon and evening gives a clew to the answer to this question. The first proposition offered was that of Mr. EDMUNDS, simply declaring that the Senate disapproves of the President's proposed change in the War Office; to this Mr. DRAKE moved an amendment founded on the same idea of disapproval, but giving it more elaborate and forcible expression; the debate on these propositions continued three or four hours, when Mr. WILSON brought forward one saying nothing about approval or disapproval, but denouncing the President's action as illegal and void, and an outrage on the Constitution. This changed the tenor of debate and led to further propositions by Messrs. POMEROY and YATES, based on the same idea as that of Mr. WILSON'S, but couched in more indignant terms.

The act of the Executive met with strong condemnation from every Republican Senator who spoke, and I believe that in the course of the evening nearly every man of them had something to say. It was unanimously looked upon as an act full of evil. Mr. DOOLITTLE and one or two others of the Conservatives attempted to defend it or to apologize for it by saying that JOHNSON meant nothing but good for the country, by putting things into such a shape that the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office act could be tested before the Courts. This chaff caught nobody, and Mr. DOOLITTLE was answered that the President had no right to make such a case. "Anarchy will come again," said Mr. TRUMBULL, "if laws made in a proper manner are to be treated as unconstitutional until the Supreme Court decides otherwise; if the President violates the law he must be held responsible as any other man is, and he cannot plead good intent any more than a thief or murderer." Something was said about Mr. STANTON'S obstinacy and lack of propriety in trying to stick to the War Office after he had been reinstated, though the President would not allow him to enter the White House and would hold no interview with him. To this it was answered by authority that on the day of his reinstatement, as well as during the following day, he had no idea of remaining in the Department except until his successor could be agreed upon by the President and the Senate; that he prepared a letter of resignation and would have forwarded it to the President on the third or fourth day after resuming his duties, if the action of the Senate had been respected by Mr. JOHNSON; that the President authorized the announcement that Mr. STANTON would not be recognized as Secretary of War by the Administration, either directly or indirectly; that this was not only a flagrant contempt of the Senate, which has equal power under the Constitution with the President in the making of Cabinet Ministers, but a gross insult to Mr. STANTON, and of such a character that no man with a decent self-respect would then have tendered his resignation, and that therefore the President has only himself to blame for Mr. STANTON'S continuance in office.

It was held by all Republican Senators, from the beginning of the debate I believe, that the President had no right to appoint a Secretary of War *ad interim* during the session of the Senate, but several Senators, including such lawyers as Messrs. TRUMBULL, FESSENDEN, DRAKE and EDMONDS, were not wholly clear on the point of his right to remove; they did not take ground in favor of this right by any means, but as Mr. FESSENDEN said, there are several laws bearing on the subject, and it was not wise to assert off hand an opinion on such an important legal question. Messrs. SUMNER, CHANDLER, POMEROY, WILSON, HARLAN, CONKLING, and, indeed, many others, were entirely positive that the President had no right to make a removal. It was suggested by two or three persons that the Executive communication be referred to the Judiciary Committee for an examination of the law, but this found little favor, Mr. WILSON arguing warmly that the emergency demanded immediate action. This view finally prevailed, and Mr. WILSON'S resolution, considerably toned down from its original form, was adopted. It will be seen that this does not, in direct terms, deny the right to remove, but passes upon both the President's acts at once, and denies the right to remove and appoint *ad interim*.

The Popular Voice.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The feeling of the People seeks expression. Let immediate calls be issued for an impromptu mass meeeting to express the popular reprobation of the course of Congress. It is time for the great fly wheel of the Republic to show itself in motion. No matter if want of time prevent the arrival of celebrated orators; no need of them—the People will speak. Other places will follow the example of the Empire City, and if Congress is deaf to the voice of reason and to the voice of conscience, let them hear the thunder of a voice they dare not disregard, the

VOX POPULI.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25.

A Counter-blast to John Hecker.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am astonished that such a benevolent gentleman as JOHN HECKER, should enunciate such sentiments against the first and best Government on the face of this earth, as one man power in opposition to millions of man better by ten thousand times each of them, than ANDREW JOHNSON has turned out to be. I am worth dollars enough to secure my bread and butter for life, but I will give all to sustain the representatives of the people—I mean the Congress of the United States; and I will not discharge any man or deprive him of his bread and butter, if he happens to differ with me as to how the Government should be conducted, or on any political matter; but I will part with all I have in the world to support life, to perpetuate this, our beloved country—the only country in the world where a man can be a man, if he chooses to be. I don't want to be elected Mayor or Sheriff of New-York City or County, but I thank God we have a country to back us yet, and what is more, we always will have it, in spite of HECKER'S, VALLANDIGHAM'S, or any other rebel sympathisers. Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. FARMER.

Rev. Edward Irving—Note from Mr. Nash.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank Mr. W. W. ANDREWS for calling attention by his note in your paper of the 25th inst., to an error in the report of my argument in the late ecclesiastical trial. By that report I was made to say that EDWARD IRVING "at last died in the lunatic asylum." I did not say this. What I did say, according to the stenographer's report, and my own recollection was that that he "began to speak in unknown tongues and died, I suppose, a lunatic." I said nothing about an asylum.

The allusion was made on the spur of the moment, from impressions received years ago after reading T. CARLYLE'S notice, of EDWARD IRVING, in *Fraser's Magazine*, (fourth volume of *Carlyle's Misc.*) I have just referred to it to see how far I was astray, and you will oblige me by re-printing the following extracts:

"Fashion crowded round him, with her meteor lights and Bacchic dances; breathed her foul incense on him; intoxicating, poisoning."

Then, after speaking of Fashion's subsequent neglect, CARLYLE goes on:

"The intoxicating poison had been swallowed; no force of natural health could cast it out. Unconsciously, for the most part in deep unconsciousness, there was now the impossibility to live neglected; to walk in the quiet paths where it is alone well with us. Singularity must henceforth succeed singularity. O, foulest Circean draught, thou poison of popular applause! Madness is in thee, and death; thy end is bedlam and the grave!"

CARLYLE'S notice was the tribute of a loving friend, given to the public while IRVING'S London career was fresh in the minds of men; and I think Mr. ANDREWS will admit, after reading it through, that it warrants all I really said. Of IRVING'S great nature, his magnificent gifts, there is no question.

The newspapers were very liberal in the space they gave to the speeches of counsel; but the reports were necessarily much condensed, and some inaccuracies have crept in. Criticism of particular passages, therefore, will be safer after the full report of the trial shall appear, which, I understand, Messrs. WARBURTON, UNDERHILL & BONYNGE, Stenographic Reporters, have in preparation.

Very truly yours,
S. P. NASH.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

A New Way to Pay Old Debts—The Case of Coster vs. Peters Again.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few facts were omitted from your notice of the case of COSTER and PETERS, which are necessary to its accurate presentation.

The COSTERS leased the land to PETERS. He agreed to erect a building, for which they were to pay him. If the parties could not agree on the price, it was to be fixed by an umpire. The vault cost Mr. PETERS over $1,800, and he claimed that he should be paid for it, and offered to give it up if he was paid. COSTER instructed the arbitrators not to appraise it, and it was excluded from their valuation, and COSTER refused to pay anything for it.

There is no opening or connection between the vault and the plaintiff's premises. The vault opens on an adjoining lot, which was set off to the plaintiff's brother on the partition between Mr. COSTER'S heirs. The deed to the plaintiff bounded him on the easterly line of Mercer-street. The vault is west of this.

The General Term held that he had no title to the land in the street, and Judge BARBOUR said:

"The mere fact that the vault was built and used as an appurtenant of the house erected by the defendant gives the plaintiff no right to the possession of such vault upon the termination of the lease. A tenant under a lease, who is also the owner or possessor under a license from a third party of a building adjoining the premises leased by him, and which building he connects and uses during his term with the premises so leased as an appurtenance or addition to the latter, does not thereby subject himself to be divested of his ownership or possession at the expiration of his lease. Rights of possession and ownership are not thus acquired or lost. * * * Nor, if we are at liberty here to consider the claims of the plaintiff as resting upon any principles of equity, does he occupy a better position. If the vault in question prevents his obtaining water or gas from the street mains, or if its continuance there in the possession of the defendant obstructs the use of his own premises, he may, in a proper action, have the nuisance abated. But no such fact appears in this case, and we may therefore assume that he has sustained no injury. The real and ultimate question in the case is whether the plaintiff ought to recover from the defendant the possession of the premises without paying any consideration therefor."

In this opinion Chief Justice ROBERTSON and Judge GARVIN concurred.

The propriety of this reversal by Judge MCCUNN of a judgment of the General Term of his own court will be judged of by the Court above. As the case has been presented to the public, it is fair that all the facts should be understood. Yours,

W.

Brooklyn Board of Supervisors.

A regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon. The Law Committee presented the draft of a bill directing the Judges of the Supreme Court at General Term to appoint three Commissioners, residents of Kings County, to have roads, streets and avenues mapped out for the county towns of Kings County, in continuance, so far as possible, of the plan of the city—the Commissioners to receive $1,000 each for their services—the entire work to be completed in a year, the expense not to exceed $20,000, and to be assessed on the county towns. After a long debate, the subject was referred back to the Law Committee for further report.

A Special Committee, to whom the matter had been referred, reported that the number of prisoners sentenced to the King's County Penitentiary by the Judges in the county during last year was 126; the average cost of whom to the county for expenditures of all kinds, including salaries of keepers and employes, was $247 98. The average cost of prisoners in Sing Sing for the year ending October, 1866, was $300 72 each, which included all expenditures. The report was laid on the table for one week. A resolution was introduced requesting the members of the Legislature to urge the amendment of the act constituting the Prospect Park Commission so that the expense of the Park should be levied on the entire city and a part of Flatbush, instead of on the First twelve and the Twentieth Wards. The matter was referred to the Law Committee, and the Board adjourned.

The New-York National Guard.

The following is an abstract of the strength of the National Guard of this State, by divisions:

The First Division, Major-Gen. ALEX. SHALER, commanding, paraded, at the last muster, 12,807 officers and men, making a decrease of 2,008 from the previous year.

The Second Division, Major-Gen. H. B. DURYEA, commander, paraded 7,911 officers and men, a decrease of 171.

The Third Division, Major-Gen. JOSEPH B. CARR, commanding, paraded 6,654 officers and men, an increase of 133 men.

The Fourth Division, Major-Gen. T. R. PRATT, commanding, paraded 1,378 officers and men, an increase of 554 men.

The Fifth Division, Major-Gen. THEODORE B. GATES, commanding, paraded 6,770 officers and men, a decrease of 829 men.

The Sixth Division, Major-Gen. HENRY H. BARNUM, commanding, paraded 8,574 officers and men, an increase of 740 men.

The Seventh Division, Major-Gen. CRAIG H. WADSWORTH, commanding, paraded 2,707 officers and men, a decrease of 435 men.

The Eighth Division, Major-Gen. RUFUS L. HOWARD, commanding, paraded 2,685 officers and men, an increase of 616 men.

There was a total decrease throughout the State of 1,500 men.

Inspection of Buildings Reported as Insecure.

Superintendent MACGREGOR, yesterday, ordered surveys on the following buildings which have been reported as unsafe: Nos. 686, 688, 690 and 692 Third-avenue, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.; No. 435 East Seventeenth-street, Feb. 28, at 4 P. M.; No. 28½ Catherine-street, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M. All the Inspectors in the Department received instructions, yesterday, from the Superintendent to visit the various theatres, music halls, concert and assembly rooms, and all other public places of amusement, or of instruction, in this City for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the law, regulating the means of egress therefrom, in cases of fire or accident, are strictly observed; and report forthwith all infractions of such provisions coming under their notice. The Inspectors are also charged to carefully note the time ordinarily required in clearing the buildings of the audiences, and report each place separately. To prevent imposition on theatres, proprietors are requested to recognize no one as an Inspector who cannot present written credentials from the Superintendent.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL.—The Society of the "Union Home and School," for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteer soldiers and sailors who may be left unprovided for, is composed of ladies resident in the City of New-York. The object of the Society is to furnish clothing, board and tuition for all orphan children of the soldiers and sailors who volunteered in the service of our country and in defence of its union and flag. The sixth annual report of the Home and School sets forth the following gratifying exhibit: Number of beneficiaries since April, 1861, either provided for temporarily, placed in employment, or otherwise cared for, about 2,210; number received during the year 1867, 426; number at present in the School, or under the care of the managers, 210.

ST. ANN'S LITERARY SOCIETY.—This flourishing organization entertained a very large audience last evening in the Cooper Institute, the pecuniary proceeds of the affair to be devoted to furnishing the libraries of the schools of St. Ann's Church. The entertainment consisted of renditions of the drama of "Richelieu," and a farce entitled "Turned Heads." Allowing for the amateur character of the performers, their efforts were creditable and elicited hearty applause. The band of the Seventh Regiment enlivened the occasion with choice musical selections. Several prominent Roman Catholic clergymen were present, among the rest Rev. Fathers PRESTON, KEOGH, SWEENY, DONNELLY and BIRDSALL. The last-named gentleman gave notice that of the sum of $17,500, which is needed to build his new church, all but $7,000 have been raised, and that amount it is desirable to obtain before the 15th prox.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the lower part of the dwelling No. 12 Lispenard-street, occupied by CHAS. BODE, caused by throwing hot ashes among some papers. The occupant's loss amounted to $50, and the building, which is owned by the City, suffered to the extent of $75....At 9:40 o'clock a fire was discovered in the basement of No. 94 Eldridge-street, occupied as a tailor-shop by REISHAUPT & EISENBERG, whose loss amounts to $1,000, and who have a policy for $2,300 on stock and fixtures in the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company. The building, owned by CHARLES SEKEISEL, is injured to the amount of $100, and is insured for $5,000 in the Relief, Star and Globe Insurance Companies.

THE WEATHER.—It snowed more or less all day yesterday, but it was not until late in the evening that the flakes began to fall rapidly and the ground was covered. The condition of the streets, previously bad enough, was not at all improved. Car horses and stage horses suffered, pedestrians made their way with difficulty, and business, in many places, was at a stand-still. The gentleman who, last Friday, predicted that there would be no more wintry weather, has not since been heard from.

LIQUOR DEALERS' SOCIETY.—A special meeting was held last evening, at the Metropolitan Rooms, No. 160 Hester-street, by the New-York Liquor Dealers' Society, for the transaction of important business. The proceedings were, as usual, held with closed doors. The Society, after the transaction of the usual routine business, it is understood, made some arrangements in relation to the approaching elections, and then adjourned.

EVENING SALES OF STOCKS.—Owing to the stringent resolutions adopted by the down-town Board, to-day, prohibiting, under penalty of expulsion, any member from buying or selling gold or stocks up-town, Mr. GALLAGHER has determined to discontinue his Exchange; therefore, there are no quotations of stocks or gold to-night.

Speech by the New Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. T. C. MCCREERY, the new United States Senator from Kentucky, gave an entertainment in Frankfort on the night of the 20th inst., which was attended by about 300 persons. After partaking of a supper in the dining-room of the Capital Hotel, the gathering proceeded to the ball-room above, where toasts were given and responded to by the persons designated. JESSE D. BRIGHT responded to "The Constitution," and Hon. R. H. STANTON to "The Reserved Rights of the States." Mr. MCCREERY, in replying to the toast addressed to himself, said:

"So far as statesmanship is involved in the toast I make no claim to its possession. Enlarged experience in public affairs is a test of statesmanship, and the application of this test would leave me without the slightest pretension. The toast evidently points rather to the action of the Legislature in electing me than to any display of statesmanship by myself, and in that light I choose to regard it. I acknowledge it as one of the greatest, most unexpected and probably one of the most undeserved honors that ever was bestowed upon a human being—an honor that fills up the measure of my highest ambition. By your suffrage I go to a chamber which has been the theatre of the highest achievements of the human intellect. Its walls have resounded with the loftiest eloquence and witnessed the purest patriotism that this world has ever seen. Whatever may be our fate, whatever evil fortune the madness of fanaticism may force upon us, the associations that linger around that spot, almost in view of the home and grave of WASHINGTON, we consecrate it forever in the hearts of the American people. And the man who would not be moved to an honest and faithful discharge of duty by such a presence, and in such a place, would be deaf to the voice of the past, and dead to the holiest impulses of human nature. I would that I could utter language, or that I could coin a phrase that would convey to your minds an adequate idea of the debt of gratitude I owe to you all for this high position. Believe me when I assure you that it will never be forgotten. In the contest which closed in my election, I claim no personal advantages over any of the worthy gentlemen who opposed me. They are my equals in capacity and my superiors in political experience. I possessed the single advantage of locality. I belong to a section which has nothing but which holds itself ready to march at the first call of the bugle, and when in November next the glorious name of PENDLETON or SEYMOUR or HENDRICKS or FILLMORE, shall be inscribed on our barner, the heavy tread of its advancing columns will carry terror and dismay into the guilty souls of our political enemies. They are alarmed already, and seek a military leader to escape the shame of certain defeat. But we will not be dazzled or swindled by the pageantry and pomp and pride and circumstances of war. The laurels of the soldier will fade in the sunlight of truth, and GRANT with us would be precisely as strong as GREELEY or WADE. I have been a Democrat all my life, and never was anything else. I have walked by no other light; I have sacrificed upon no other altar; I have worshiped at the shrine of no other political divinity. Such the section and such the man you have chosen to honor. By a faithful discharge of duty, I hope to merit your esteem and to prove myself worthy of your confidence."

Alabama.

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* writes as follows in a letter from Montgomery, just received:

"I have carefully revised the vote of fifty-five counties as unofficially received to this date, Feb. 16, with the following results: 77,572 votes for the Constitution, and 523 against the same, making the total vote upon the question of ratification 78,095, with seven counties yet to hear from. The seven counties not heard from threw 3,821 votes for a convention in October last, which, if to be relied upon as a basis for calculation, would give us 81,916 votes upon the question of ratification, which is, beyond a doubt, a majority of all the legally registered voters now in Alabama. It should be remembered, however, that three of the counties not heard from held no election at all, and it seems certain that Gen. HAYDEN will not give sufficient notice before holding those elections to even notify the people that an election is to be held."

THE NEW WOOD HANGINGS which are on exhibition at No. 179 Broadway, are constantly attracting visitors who are pleased and interested in this new art.

The orders that are given to have these Wood Hangings applied to walls and ceilings of city and country residences, halls and buildings, give proof of the enormous business which will be done by the Company that is about to be formed to carry on this branch of practical decorative art.

The stock of the New-York Wood Hanging Company is now nearly all taken, and the original subscription books will be closed on Thursday next, when subscribers are called together to organize.

The Company promises to be remarkably successful, and the stock seems to offer a sure and very profitable investment. All who desire to become interested must call at the rooms on or before Thursday next.—*Evening Mail.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
Manufactured by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

Revolution in Washington—Stanton removed—extra edition—bought a paper—flaming head-lines—couldn't see it—wanted to invest—turned the paper—saw "Hydraulic Cow Milker"—examined the machine—felt convinced—went in—bought a county—sold to satisfaction—$50 a day profit—a chance for you—call and examine—No. 206 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Have WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures coughs and colds instanter.—*Advertisement.*

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

What Makes Your Hair so Beautiful?
Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING, (in one bottle.) Price one dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO. Stamped on base of every article.
Our goods are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate*, for sale at retail, by
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

The Laundry.
COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in a size to facilitate drying and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BILLINGS—HOBART.—At Christ Chapel, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Clayton Eddy, of Windham, Conn., assisted by Rev. Stevens Parker, the Rector of the parish, Mr. JOHN BILLINGS, of Hamilton, Ontario, to ANNIE, youngest daughter of Mr. Henry C. Hobart, of Elizabeth.

GAUL—DUFF.—At the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, on Monday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., B. ROMAINE GAUL to CARRIE, daughter of the late Col. James Duff, all of this City.

DIED.

CORNELL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, MARY, relict of Cornelius Cornell, aged 77 years.

The funeral services will take place on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 4 P. M., at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CONKLING.—At Paris, France, on Friday, Feb. 7, D. H. CONKLING, aged 42 years, late of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the First Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Robinson's,) Henry-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HALL.—On Monday, Feb. 24, of scarlet fever, in the 24th year of her age, HARRIET WHIPPLE, wife of George Watson Hall, and daughter of William S. Slater, of Providence, R. I.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her husband, No. 19 West 36th-st., on Thursday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are requested to attend without further invitation.

HEUSTIS.—At St. Luke's Home, Hudson-st., on Monday, Feb. 24, Miss ELIZABETH HEUSTIS, aged 71 years.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Church this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOWARD.—At Providence, R. I., on Sunday, Feb. 23, WILLIE, youngest child of E. W. and Elizabeth Stuyvesant Howard, aged 16 months.

HUBBARD.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 19, EBENEZER GUERNSEY HUBBARD, aged 72 years.

MARSTON.—On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, LILA J., wife of William H. Marston, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 110 West 44th-st., on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MACKIN.—On Monday, Feb. 24, at the Fifth-av. Hotel, in this City, Mr. CHARLES MACKIN.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Adams',) on Thursday at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

☞ Newburg, Fishkill and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

NICHOLS.—Suddenly, on Monday, Feb. 24, Miss SARA ANN NICHOLS, aged 67 years, 2 months and 10 days.

The funeral will take place at Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Cars leave at 9 A. M.

NYE.—At Rhinebeck, on Saturday, Feb. 22, Mrs. LUCY F., widow of the late David Nye, Esq., aged 78 years.

Funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of Alfred Wild. Friends are invited to attend without further invitation.

PARKER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Feb. 22, ISAAC, aged 11 years and 18 days, and on Sunday, Feb. 23, EUPHEMIA, aged 6 years, son and daughter of William and Mary L. Parker.

PHILLIPS.—The members of the Congregation Shaaray Pfila are hereby notified to attend the funeral of the late P. H. PHILLIPS, from No. 120 West 42d-st., this (Wednesday) morning at 10 o'clock. By order. M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

SMITH.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, of Bright's disease of the kidneys, Mrs. JULIA SMITH, wife of the late Lafayette Smith.

TIEMANN.—On Monday, Feb. 24, in Brooklyn, LOUISE F., wife of George Tiemann, aged 72 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in Walker-st., New-York, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED, THE TRACK BEING LAID
AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870
was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. The Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are now offered at PAR. They pay
SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,
and have thirty years to run before maturing.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.
FEB. 5, 1868.

FEW PEOPLE ACQUAINTED WITH physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes reduced too much. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

GOLD HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES for ladies, $30 each. Gold Hunting detached Levers for ladies, $35 each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A LODGING-HOUSE FOR THE HOMELESS IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD.
To the Editor of the New-York Times:
The Children's Aid Society, in view of the terrible destitution and homelessness of the poor this Winter, have resolved, if means be supplied, to open a new lodging-house for homeless boys, similar to the Newsboys' Lodging-house, which has accomplished so much good for this destitute class. They will open it in a ward where much poverty prevails and where there are many houseless children—the Thirteenth, near Corlear's Hook. It is hoped to raise $3,000 for this purpose, and at once to feed, shelter and care for great numbers of wretched, homeless boys.
Contributions may be sent, specifying the "Corlear's Hook Lodging-house" as the object, to Wm. A. Booth, President, No. 96 Front-st.; J. E. Williams, Treasurer, Metropolitan Bank, or to C. L. BRACE, Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 8 East 4th-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 25th, WEDNESDAY, 26th, THURSDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 29th inst., closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"RICH," "RACY," "PROFOUND."—Read THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUALS OF PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOGNOMY for 1865, '66, '67 and '68; Marriage of Cousins; Whom to Marry; Right Age; Jealousy; Stammering and Stuttering; Bashfulness; Portraits of Lincoln, Johnson, Bismarck, Disraeli, Victor Hugo, Hon. Henry Wilson, Bright, Cobden, Brigham Young, Carlyle, Dr. Pusey, Ruskin, Froude, Kings and Queens, Negroes, Indians, Boxers, Soldiers, Clergymen, and HOW TO READ CHARACTER. A CAPITAL HAND-BOOK. 200 pages. 200 engravings. Price only 60 cents. Newsmen have it. Sent first post by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at headquarters, No. 161 8th-av., corner of 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 7½ P. M. Gen. Tremain will address the meeting.
JAMES HUNTER, President.
NOBLE MCDONALD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.
FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as an Incorporated Bank,)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
PARIS.
For letters of credit apply to
Messrs. HOWES & MACY,
No. 30 Wall-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO
FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.
All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 25—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81	111¼	111½	5-20 C.. '67	107⅛	107⅜
Coupon, 1881	111¼	111½	10-40 Reg	101	101½
5-20 Regist'd '62	106½	107	10-40 Coupon	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111⅛	111¼	Gold	142⅛	142⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅜	108⅛	June 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	108⅞	109⅛	July 7.30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 C.'65, Jan July	106⅞	107⅛			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS
Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS
&c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE
7-30 Notes, Feb. 2, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 36 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 84 cents DIFFERENCE
ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.

Advertisements forwarded to all Newspapers.
No advance charged on Publishers' prices.
All leading Newspapers kept on file.
Information as to Cost of Advertising furnished.
All Orders receive careful attention.
Inquiries by Mail answered promptly.
Complete Printed Lists of Newspapers for sale.
Special Lists prepared for Customers.
Advertisements Written and Notices secured.
Orders from Business Men especially solicited.

40 PARK ROW, N.Y.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

RACINE,
KENOSHA,
MILWAUKEE AND
WATERTOWN BONDS
Bought by
GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.
Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

METROPOLITAN GAS.
CITIZENS' GAS.
NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF
HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
S. McHENRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared upon the preferred and common stock of this Company, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on the 2d day of March next, to holders of said stock, who may be registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th inst.

The transfer books will be closed on the 17th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 3d day of March next.
WM. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 4, 8, 565, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 481, 600, 421 and 280 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INS. CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for ten Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 2d day of March proximo, between the hours of 12 o'clock Noon and 1 o'clock P. M. By order
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, NO. 235½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company, at which time an election will be held for Directors for the ensuing year.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 25 BROAD-ST., COR. EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Bank held this day, at the banking rooms, Mr. JNO. B. DICKINSON was unanimously elected President, in place of Mr. D. L. Ross, deceased.
JNO. H. STOUT, Cashier.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY OF LONG ISLAND.—The coupons due March 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on that day by WM. C. RUSHMORE, Treasurer, at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Seventeenth Annual Report of the MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, January 1st, 1868.

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
H. Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.
ABM. DUBOIS, M. D., Med. Ex.
H. G. PIFFARD, M. D., Assistant.

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

For premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.	$1,694,995 14	
For Interest and Rents	242,268 91	
For Interest and Rents Accrued	42,096 13	$1,979,360 18

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$400,181 75	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	257,725 32	
Paid Dividends, Re-insurance, Purchased Policies and Bonus, Interest on Dividends, &c.	295,697 60	$953,604 67

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and on hand	$53,016 07	
Bonds and Mortgages	880,255 00	
Loans on Policies in force	1,709,428 42	
[The actuarial estimates of the value of the Polices which secure these Notes is about $2,101,5 0.]		
United States and New-York State Stocks	719,753 20	
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	596,799 63	
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds	380,425 00	
[Market value of the Securities, $489,567 00.]		
Interest accrued to date and all other property	52,096 13	
		$4,391,773 45

Advantages to Insurers:

SMALLEST RATIO OF MORTALITY.
EXPENSES LESS THAN ANY CASH COMPANY.
LIBERAL MODES OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS.
INSURERS RECEIVE THE LARGEST BONUS EVER GIVEN.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY ON ALL PARTICIPATING POLICIES.
NO CLAIMS UNPAID.
ALL KINDS OF NON-FORFEITING LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.
POLICIES INCONTESTABLE.
ALL ENDOWMENT POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

The following are examples of the operations of the last dividend:
POLICIES ISSUED IN 1863, ONLY FOUR YEARS AGO.

Age at Issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,848
30	7,500	708	2,7 3	10,2 8
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

This is an entirely new plan, giving insurers the largest return ever made by any company in the same period.

GEORGE A. FRENCH, Manchester, N. H., General Agent for Maine and New-Hampshire.
J. MASON EVERETT, Boston, Mass., General Agent for Eastern Massachusetts.
O. L. SHELDON, Rochester, N.Y., General Agent for Northern New-York.
R. J. BALL, Buffalo, N. Y., General Agent for Western New-York.
L. D. WINDSOR, Erie, Penn., General Agent for Pennsylvania.
LEWIS, SPENCER & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, General Agents for Ohio, Indiana, &c.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.
FEB. 1, 1868.

Net assets, Jan. 31, 1867		$17,639,296 97
Receipts.		
For premiums and annuities	$8,857,286 31	
Interest	1,248,011 30	
Rents	67,750 00—	$10,173,047 61
Total		$27,812,344 58
Disbursements.		
Claims by death	$914,537 78	
Claims on endowments matured	36,300 00	
Cash dividends to policies	2,517,114 05	
Surrendered policies	256,687 35	
Annuities	14,678 06	
Commissions and commutations of future commissions	925,637 32	
Exchange, postage, advertising, printing and stationery	116,630 10	
Medical examiners, salaries and law expenses	241,985 91	
Taxes and sundry office expenses	106,921 87	
Office rent sinking fund	20,000 00—	$5,149,892 44
Net assets, Feb. 1, 1868		$22,662,452 14
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand and in bank	$1,524,770 92	
Bonds and mortgages	15,176,945 63	
Government stocks	5,003,108 75	
Real estate	937,835 12	
Balances due from agents	39,791 72—	$22,662,452 14
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	$172,113 00	
Interest due and unpaid	4,252 45	
Value of future commissions commuted as above	547,265 11	
Premiums deferred semi-annual and quarterly	1,045,568 53	
Premiums due (principally for policies issued in December and January)	386,735 63	
Market value of stocks in excess of cost	499,942 69—	2,656,867 41
Gross assets Feb. 1, 1868		$25,319,319 55
Increase in net cash assets for the year		5,023,155 17
The Assets are thus Appropriated.		
Net reserve at 4 per cent. interest for re-insurance.		
For policies	$14,824,225 79	
Dividend additions	7,188,059 88	
Total reserve	$22,012,285 67	
Claims by death, including additions unpaid (not yet due)	123,955 81	
Premiums paid in advance	45,095 22	
Dividend of 1868, cash value	2,370,317 86	
Undivided surplus on basis of 4 per cent	767,664 99	
Total	$25,319,319 55	
Total number of policies issued during the year		19,460
Amount insured thereon		$62,252,606
Number of deaths during the year		301
Amount insured thereon		$871,200

Policy and Risk Account.

Life policies—Annual payments	31,904	100,204,703 00
Ten payments	7,687	30,796,125 00
Five payments	295	1,604,000 00
Paid up	258	515,091 00
Irregular	24	63,000 00
Endowments—Annual payments	8,377	26,048,116 00
Ten payments	3,318	13,456,784 00
Five payments	34	200,300 00
Paid up	86	144,320 00
Irregular	197	624,000 00
Children's endowments	114	185,300 00
Survivorship annuities (annual)	39	18,350 00
Life annuities (annual)	53	17,732 50
Total	52,384	$173,878,421 50
Dividend additions in force.	15,123,457 12	
Dividend additions for dividend of 1868	5,320,010 74	20,443,467 86
Total number and amount of policies in force	52,384 00	194,321,889 36

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON.	EZRA WHEELER.
J. V. L. PRUYN.	S. L. HUSTED.
WM. MOORE.	SAM. D. BABCOCK.
R. H. McCURDY.	DAVID HOADLEY.
ISAAC G. PEARSON.	HENRY A. SMYTHE.
MARTIN BATES.	WM. V. BRADY.
WM. BETTS, LL.D.	WM. E. DODGE.
JOHN WADSWORTH.	GEO. S. COE.
ALFRED EDWARDS.	WM. M. VERMILYE.
OLIVER H. PALMER.	JOHN. E. DEVELIN.
SAM. E. SPROULLS.	WELLINGTON CLAPP.
SAM. M. CORNELL.	ALONZO CHILD.
LUCIUS ROBINSON.	HENRY E. DAVIES.
W. SMITH BROWN.	RICHD. A. McCURDY.
RICHARD PATRICK.	FRANCIS SKIDDY.
WM. H. POPHAM.	J. ELLIOTT CONDICT.
WM. A. HAINES.	JAMES C. HOLDEN.

HUGH N. CAMP.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice-President.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
LEWIS C. LAWTON, Assistant Actuary.
JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.
FRED. SCHROEDER, Asst. Secretary.
WILLIAM BETTS, LL.D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.
MINTURN POST, M. D., ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

LACKAWANNA BUILDINGS, OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILWAY CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES.—Safe and reliable investment for Savings Banks and for parties holding trust funds.

$500,000 First Mortgage Western Division Bonds, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company; interest semi-annually, February and August.

$100,000 First Mortgage Bonds Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company; interest 7 per cent., payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$100,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company preferred shares; interest 7 per cent., payable January and July; secured by lease of road and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, Western Division; whole mortgage debt on 144 miles, $966,000, less than $7,000 per mile; interest payable January and July, and secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Dubuque & Sioux City Sinking Fund, 7 per cent. bonds; secured by land and income; 7 per cent. interest, payable May and November; secured by lease and contract with Illinois Central Railroad Company.

$50,000 Toledo, Logansport & Burlington Railroad Company's Bonds; interest 7 per cent. semi-annually, payable February and August; interest guaranteed by Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad Company.
CHARLES L. FROST,
President Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Co.,
No. 26 Exchange-place

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

EXCHANGE ON NEW-ORLEANS MOBILE AND CHARLESTON.—Drafts on New-Orleans and Mobile, payable in coin, and on Charleston, payable in currency, may be obtained on application to
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY-DOCK COMPANY, No. 254 South-st., Feb. 20, 1868.—An election for nine directors and three inspectors of election will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 3, next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order,
H. V. MASON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SHERBROOKE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Sherbrooke Gold Mining Company of Nova Scotia, for the election of Trustees and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 50 Cliff-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 12 o'clock M.
H. CUNNINGHAM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of
GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
And execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.
JAY COOKE & CO.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE,"

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business, and consequent increasing liability to *incur* loss without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

102 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL	$500,000 00
GROSS SURPLUS	1,314,590 31
CASH ASSETS	1,814,590 31

ASSETS.
January 1, 1868.
Extract from statement rendered to Insurance Department, State of New York:

Cash balance in Bank	$115,136 73	
Cash balance in Offices	2,676 26	$117,812 99
Demand Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions (worth over $496,000)		349,600 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages (1st Liens on Real Estate, (worth over $1,500,000)		522,350 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company, as follows:		
$25,000 American Exchange Bank	$28,000 00	
5,000 Bank of North America	5,450 00	
5,000 Bank of America	6,900 00	
5,000 Broadway Bank	11,000 00	
5,000 Importers' and Traders' Bank	5,850 00	
5,000 Mercantile Bank	5,500 00	
5,000 Merchants' Bank	5,600 00	
10,000 Metropolitan Bank	13,000 00	
10,000 Nassau Bank	10,500 00	
10,000 National Bank	10,800 00	
13,000 St. Nicholas Bank	13,390 00	
5,000 Union Bank	5,700 00	
10,000 N. Y. Cen. Railroad Bonds	9,500 00	
10,000 N. Y. & Erie 3d Mortgage B'ds	9,700 00	
10,000 Kings Co. War Enlistm't B'ds	9,500 00	
35,000 N.Y. State 20 yrs 7 per ct. B'ds	37,450 00	
1,000 N. Y. Central Park Improvement Bonds	950 00	
1,500 N.Y. Fire Indemnity Bonds	1,425 00	
20,000 Tennessee Bonds	12,800 00	
60,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1881	67,500 00	
28,000 U.S. 7-30 Treasury Notes	29,260 00	
298,000 U.S. Six per ct. Bonds, 1867	323,330 00—	623,105 00
Real Estate 102 Broadway, and No. 1 Pine-st., N. Y., owned by the Company		150,000 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid (since paid)		20,692 27
Premiums due (since paid)		28,338 38
Rents accrued (since paid)		2,691 67
		$1,814,590 31

LIABILITIES, { more than two-thirds of which is for unclaimed scrip and scrip interest, } $93,440 16

SCRIP DIVIDEND FOR 1867,
THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61 are now being redeemed in cash.

GEORGE T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank	373,374 02
Total amount of assets	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

FIFTY per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,	JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
CHARLES DENNIS,	J. HENRY BURGY,
W. H. H. MOORE,	CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
HENRY COIT,	C. A. HAND,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,	JAMES LOW,
LEWIS CURTIS,	B. J. HOWLAND,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,	BENJ. BABCOCK,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,	FLETCHER WESTRAY,
R. WARREN WESTON,	ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
ROYAL PHELPS,	GORDON W. BURNHAM,
CALEB BARSTOW,	FRED. CHAUNCEY,
A. P. PILLOT,	R. L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,	GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
DAVID LANE,	WILLIAM H. WEBB,
JAMES BRYCE,	PAUL SPOFFORD,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SHEPPARD GANDY,
WM. STURGIS,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	CHARLES P. BURDETT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,	ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.
DENNIS PERKINS,	

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Knowlton Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, at 2 o'clock.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 68 Broad-st., on TUESDAY, 3d March, 1868, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M. The transfer books are closed until after the election.
G. HEINEKEN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868, at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th inst.
GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NICHOLS K. OATLEY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ASHER O. HAVENS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. NORTHAM, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SOLOMON COTNER and SOLOMON SILVERBERG, individuals, and as firm of Cotner & Silverberg, of Savannah, and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Register's office, corner of Bay and Drayton sts., Savannah, Ga., before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC COHEN and ISADOR COHEN, as copartners of the firm of J. COHEN & BROTHER, and as individuals of Savannah, in the County of Chatham, and State of Georgia, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of the Register, corner Bay and Drayton-streets, Savannah, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL ENDERLY and URIAH C. ENDERLY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Michael Enderly and Uriah C. Enderly, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1868, at 9 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Theodore B. Gates, Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Kingston, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 11th day of February, 1868.
f12-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES ARMSTRONG, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James Armstrong in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS LOEWENTHAL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Louis Loewenthal, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 13th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of February, 1868.
f19-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. WALTER, a Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 25th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ARTHUR T. HANKS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Arthur T. Hanks, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has done business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said District, and who was, on the second day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 449.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN GREENBAUM, bankrupt. Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Nathan Greenbaum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of TRUMAN G. MABBETT, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Truman G. Mabbett, of the City of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. f12-law3wW.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS DOWSE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Dowse, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GERDING, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Gerding, of Tremont, in the County of Westchester, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-law3wW White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE CYRENUS FOOTE, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Cyrenus Foote, of Greenburg, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, N. Y., the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee,
f19-law3wW White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE WOOD, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Wood, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM WETMORE, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William Wetmore, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who was on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at the City of New-York, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
f19-law3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE undersigned gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.
ADOLPH SANGER, Solicitor for Bankrupt, No. 243 Broadway. f12-law3wW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PETER H. FOSTER, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, Feb. 25, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOEB HESS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Loeb Hess, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 25th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES GRAHAM, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Graham, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of March A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of February, 1868.
f26-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS GLASER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Louis Glaser, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D., 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES T. KING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James T. King, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f26-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Northern District of New-York, ss.—At Rochester, N. Y., the 24th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWIN TAYLOR, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
f26-law3wW V. M. SMITH, Assignee, &c.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.
TO LET,
the fine large offices, second-story front, of the marble building Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway; also, third and fourth floor and basement offices. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.
TO LET
all the spacious and well-lighted lofts in the
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY'S MARBLE BUILDING,
corner Hudson and Jay sts.;
FOUR FLOORS, 100x100;
will be let as an entirety, or to two houses.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOME AND MERCER STS.
To let the store and house northwest corner of Broome and Mercer sts. Rent, $4,000. Apply to
J. B. DICKINSON, No. 25 Broad-st.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, FRONTING the Harlem River, a handsome country place; extensive grounds; large furnished house with modern conveniences; barns, stables and carriage-house; garden with every variety of fruits; four miles north of Central Park; one mile from Fordham depot, on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

A FINE FLOOR ON BROADWAY TO let, (2d, 3d or 4th story,) at No. 245, next door to Importers' and Traders' Bank, at the corner of Murray-st.—opposite the open square in front of the City Hall—and one of the best localities in the City; size of floor, 25x114 feet, with L on Murray-st., 25x12½. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—ON TODT HILL, STATEN ISLAND, one hour from Wall-st., a gentleman's residence, containing every convenience of a city house, completely furnished with elegance and taste; garden, stables, 12 acres of land, and a magnificent view of ocean and Sandy Hook. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—STORES ON BROADWAY, WEST-st., Greenwich-st., Water-st., 4th-st., near Broadway, &c. Houses on 10th-st., University-place, State-st. Offices on Wall-st., New-st., Hanover-st., Broadway. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

STORES NOS. 263 AND 265 WASHINGTON-ST., near Murray, to let or lease, separately or together; four stories high; large airy cellars; excellent business location. Apply to JOHN OTERSON, No. 149 West-st.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A VERY desirable dwelling, eleven rooms, furnished with carpets if desired, three minutes from depot; possession April 1 or May 1. Address Mrs. F. G. McCOMB, Bloomfield, N. J.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 56TH and 57th sts., two handsome new four-story brownstone houses, with all the modern improvements and in complete order; are suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM-POWER, BASEMENT and lofts of new and substantial brick building, 112 and 114 Wooster-st., bet. Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 ft., well lighted; adapted to any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—NO. 214 BOWERY, BETWEEN Spring and Prince, house and store 100x25, store and building covering the whole lot; rent $6,500. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

TO LET—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE EXtra wide house, No. 77 Clinton-place. To be seen by permit only, from RICHARD AMERMAN, No. 840 6th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN UNIVERSITY-place, near 12th-st., with parlors on first floor, 22x75 feet; suitable for a club or business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE house on 35th-st., completely furnished, in perfect order, to a private family; first-class location; rent $300 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ADVANTAGEOUS business corner, Peck-slip and South-st., will be let for any business except the sale of liquors.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—WITH FURNITURE, HOUSE NO. 215 East 11th-st., containing 16 rooms. Inquire of A. BAUMGARTEN, No. 46 Pine-st., Room No. 3, between 9 A. M. and 12 M.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY dwelling house, No. 88 Amity-st., with modern improvements. For permits apply to J. B. IRELAND, No. 124 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING NO. 74 First-place, between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn. Apply to CARLTON & SMITH, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 11, New-York.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 152 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or seperately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—NO. 269 GRAND-ST., CORNER FORsyth; stock and fixtures for sale. Apply to
OLIVER MOWBRAY, in the store.

NO. 170 MYRTLE-AV., BROOKLYN.—Store and dwelling to let from 1st May. Apply at No. 112 Montague-st.

LOWER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 108 Wooster-st.; possession 1st of next month; reference required; only one family desired.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER, A furnished country residence, with good outbuildings and five or ten acres of land, within 1½ hours' ride of the City. Address, with particulars, J. R., Box No. 1,639 Post-office, New-York.

APARTMENTS WANTED—BY A SMALL family, no children, American, two rooms and a bedroom, with conveniences for housekeeping, within 30 minutes of City Hall; rent not to exceed $20 per month. Address K., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A HOUSE (seven or eight rooms) in a desirable locality not above 30th-st., by a private family. Address, stating terms and location, X., Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, BY A RESPONSIBLE tenant, a three-story dwelling-house with all improvements; will rent or lease. Address, with full particulars, S. A. E., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country for a small private family. Address, stating full particulars and lowest terms, W., Box No. 4,400 Post-office, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

STOCK OF GENERAL DRY GOODS TO exchange for real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

A.—GENUINE BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECtacles and Eye Glasses. Preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE AND FIVE LOTS AT HARLEM, on East 116th (100 foot) st.—House 38x40, two story, attic and high basement; filled in with brick; fifteen rooms; hall 8 feet, with marble tiling and all modern improvements; beautiful location; fine view of the river; grounds filled with choice fruits and vines; stable, &c.; price $35,000; terms easy. For further particulars apply to or address JOHN S. KENYON, East 116th-st., on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer, at private sale, on the Grand Boulevard, beautiful villa and six acres of land at Manhattan Heights, with stable and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, with one of the finest views on the island. This property will not be cut into by the streets, as now laid out by the City maps; (see map in the New-York *World*, Feb. 15, between 136th and 138th sts., Boulevard and 12th-av.) Apply at the office, No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST.—FOR SALE, THE four-story brown-stone front house, No. 145 East 34th-st., built by day's work by the present occupant for his own use, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—THE BROWNstone front house, high stoop, first class, and in perfect order. For particulars inquire on the premises, No. 112 East 17th-st. No agents need apply.

FOR SALE—IN 6TH-AV., NEAR WAVERLEYplace, a three-story brick house, about 22x75. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 48 WEST 52D-ST.; IN FINE order; furnished first class; location best in the City. Price $40,000.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, BUILT by days work in superior manner; location first-class. Apply at 55th-st. and Lexington-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, ON OXFORD-ST., near Dr. Cuyler's Church, a four-story brown-stone house, 23 feet front, 15 rooms; modern improvements; complete order. Apply to BALDWIN & REEVE, No. 4 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, PLEASANTLY located, the rear overlooking the river and New-York; a large extra well-built three-story brick house, 25x45; lot 101; modern improvements and in fine order; price $15,000. W. H. COWL, No. 41 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house and lot, No. 75 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; house 23x50, lot 145 feet deep; will be sold with or without parlor furniture. For terms apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND extension house, ten rooms, all improvements, in Kent-av., near Myrtle-av., with extra grounds filled with choice fruit trees, vines, &c. Price $7,000. Apply to A. WILLETS, No. 75 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BROWN-STONE-FRONT houses on Brooklyn Heights. [See auction sale by W. W. BACKUS, for Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, in another column.]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN ASTORIA, A PLEASANT AND convenient residence on Remsen-st., being but a few minutes' walk from the ferry. For particulars inquire of J. B. BAYLIES, Dentist, No. 29 East 18th-st., two doors east of Broadway, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. Also a place in Yonkers, on Lake-av., of about 2½ acres, with a good house and outbuildings nearly new, with shade and fruit trees, waterfall, &c. For particulars inquire as above.

FOR SALE—IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY DEsirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av., is now offered for sale upon favorable terms, for the purpose of closing an estate. For particulars apply to G. EDWARD CARLL, real estate agent, Flushing, or of ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY in this City or Brooklyn, a farm, within an hour's ride of this City by railroad, situated on the banks of a river, and containing 17 acres, with good dwelling and outbuildings; plenty of fruit of all kinds. Address A. B., Box No. 6,832 Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Jacob B. Herrick, on the Hunt's Point Road, Westchester County; 34 acres, with mansion and every improvement. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st., or J. J. HENRY, No. 14 Broad-st.

CHEAP.—IN THE VILLAGE OF HUNTINGTON, L. I., for sale or exchange for City property, half an acre of land and house with ten rooms. Price $5,000; rent, furnished, $500. Apply to D. McMAHON, No. 15 Chambers-st.

AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., 12 MILES FROM City, a new first-class stylish residence, 12 rooms; all modern improvements; one acre fruit and shade trees; finely located near Park and depot; terms easy. Inquire at the drug-store, of SAMUEL MOORE.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, offer at private sale an elegant farm of 155 acres, between White Plains and Portchester, Westchester County; price $20,000. Apply at No. 3 Pine-st., first floor.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—A FINE COUNTRY Seat, with four acres of land, situated on River-road, will be sold very much less than value by
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 25 HORATIO-ST., CONVENIENT TO 8th-av. cars, furnished parlor floor with board, $35 per week; also, front room, second floor, $18 per week with board.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family; English basement house; No. 262 West 25th-st., near 8th-av.; no moving.

A THIRD-STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH one or two bedrooms, at No. 34 West 40th-st., opposite Reservoir-square.

TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, No. 352 West 15th-st., (near 8th-av.,) to let without board; neighborhood good. Terms moderate.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED LARGE room, with or without board; also, a hall bedroom; terms moderate. Apply at No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A DRESS AND CLOAK MAKER of much experience, a few more engagements in families by the day or week; would take charge of a dress and cloak making establishment in the country for the Spring and Summer; references. Address H. A., Dressmaker, Station F., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or a hotel; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and take care of grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; is neat and particular and fond of children; the best of reference given from her last place in the City. At No. 512 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as excellent cook; would assist in washing, if required; has best City and country reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 327 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do the washing if required. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st., up two flights of stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do hairdressing; first-class City reference can be given from her last place. Call for two days at No. 339 1st-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN woman a situation as cook in a private family or boarding-house, or would do general housework; can do every kind of cooking; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman, competent to take the charge of an infant or young children; has had many years experience; can give the highest testimonials as to character. Call at No. 321 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread; has good references. Call for two days at No. 192 7th-av., first floor, front room, near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WELSH girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small family. Call at No. 125 East Houston-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation to do general housework; no objections to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; she understands her business thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 131 1st-av., between 8th and 9th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as chambermaid, and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS English cook; can bone and lard; understands her business thoroughly; best of reference. No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as a good plain cook and assist with the washing, or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 163 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL A situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or as nurse and seamstress; best of reference. No. 284 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, who can give the best of City reference from her last place. No. 308 East 33d-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAker, work by the day or week; is a Protestant; City references as to capability. Call at No. 527 3d-av., near 38th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families; or as nurse and to do sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; is a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, or as chambermaid and seamstress; operates on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 313 East 9th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress, by the day, week or month; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist with children; City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress in a small family, with privilege for a little girl five years of age; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 319 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, pastry, breakfast breads and desserts; no objections to a private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Call or address No. 413 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook; understands boning and larding; is a good baker; good City references; understands all kinds of desserts and jellies. Call for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSIONal cook, one who thoroughly understands French, English and American cooking, such as pastry, breakfast and desserts of all kind; can give the best of City reference from her employer. Apply at 415 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS nurse, Protestant; can take the entire care of an infant; is most reliable to take charge of the nursery or wait on an invalid lady; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL girl, well recommended, a situation in the City or country; is a good cook and baker, washer and ironer. Call or address COOK, No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT girl as a good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; best of City reference from last place. Call at 344 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework. Apply at her present employer's, No. 502 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, work by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 341 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man without children; he thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived in some of the best places in the State of New-York, and can furnish the best of reference. Call or address E. L. or C. L. CORNISH, (with whom I have lived for seven years,) No. 175 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man a situation as gardener; understands his business perfectly; can take charge of a greenhouse; his wife understands the care of milk and butter, also the care of poultry; both willing and obliging; can give the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; has no incumbrance but himself and wife; is fully competent in the business; taking care of graperies and such; both are Scotch; best of reference given. Address THOS. MUN, Woodbridge, Conn.

WANTED.—A PRACTICAL FARMER WHO understands the raising and management of horses, cows, and all stock necessary on a farm, &c., wishes to engage with a gentleman as overseer and caretaker; references exchanged. Address E. W. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A first-class gardener, (married;) suffice to say, is fully competent to take charge of any gentleman's place in all its departments; satisfactory references as to capability, &c. Address HORTICULTURIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office. N. B.—No petty place need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT single young man as coachman and groom; understands the business in all its branches; is a good City or country driver, or would go as porter in a wholesale house; first-class reference given. Address H. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married Englishman, age 37, with one child; understands the business in all its branches; can produce first-class references both from this country and England. Call or address Smith's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, single; City or country; reference City and otherwise; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 128 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; wife is a good cook and laundress. Call on or address C. L., at Wm. Elting & Co's seed-store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, TO commence 1st of April, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; his wife is capable of managing the dairy; no incumbrance. Address J. J. L., care Mr. John McCombs, No. 269 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUATION as first-class waiter; the very best of City reference; in a private family preferred. Address WAITER, care of H. Grassie, No. 178 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; married, without family; has the best City recommendation from his former employer. Can be seen in Sterling's harness-store, or address a note to J. L., for two days, at No. 37 West 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, single; fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Apply to Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, 876 Broadway, New-York. Address D. C. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; is competent in all branches; understands greenhouse, grapery, fruits, vegetables, and all requisites on a place; best of references. Address H. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND wife, a situation in the country; the man understands the care of horses perfectly; his wife is a good cook; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 5 Christopher-st. until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER, (married;) no children; only those gentlemen in want of a first-class gardener need apply. Address GEORGE, Box No. 205 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A practical man, with eight years' reference. Call, or address J. H. P., No. 138 West 31st-st., in the private stable, where he can be seen till employed.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address M. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, (Protestant;) would have no objection to care a horse and cow; has good reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a Protestant young man; is a good servant, and has the best of City reference. Address a note for WILLIAM, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPer a situation in a wholesale house; has many years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent; best of City reference furnished. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, A SITUATION in an office by a young man who has had some experience; salary no object. Address C., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON OF ACTIVE BUSINESS capacity, who is familiar with the hardware trade, especially with the manufacture and sale of files, to take the agency of a company now in operation. Apply to
L. B. WYMAN, No. 38 Burling-slip.

WANTED—A COOK FOR A GENTLEMAN'S place, twelve miles from the City; must be thoroughly competent and willing to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 214 West 22d-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AS GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, who understands the care of a greenhouse and grapery, and willing to make himself generally useful; a Scotchman preferred. Inquire of BRIDGMAN, seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A DRUG-STORE; AN honest lad who wishes to learn the business; one who understands German preferred. Apply at No. 383 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SMART BUSINESS MAN CAN PURCHASE from an old established house a part interest in a new patent on favorable terms. Address Box No. 1,317 Post-office.

FOR SALE—ADAMS' PATENT STOVE RADIator; each stove saves three tons coal yearly; costs $4 50; highly recommended. E. TIFFANY & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 30 per cent.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.
R. H. MACLAY, President,
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA.
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY

HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE..........SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Mar. 21

Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 18
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1

Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
ALEPPO..........March 11

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

E. CUNARD.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

BRITANNIA, LAIRD, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, March 7.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..Feb. 29
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY..Mar. 7
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY..Mar. 9
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..Mar. 14

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, April 18.

The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, March 7.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

NAPOLEON..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165 or $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 5 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.

MISSOURI, PALMER, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON

The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
at 3 o'clock P. M.
from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.

Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEORGE WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, March 5.

From Pier No. 38 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 29—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock M. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.

For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole freight agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REGULAR LINE

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The favorite Steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston, direct.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavaca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 29.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 7.

For freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves..SATURDAY, Feb. 29
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves....SATURDAY, Mar. 7

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 3.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10,

For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 28.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

The SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to

N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS VIA KEY WEST.—The steamship CUBA will sail for the above ports on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passengers leaving New-York on the evening of the day previous to sailing will connect with the steamer.

For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to

HENRY M. WARFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 16 Spear's wharf, Baltimore.

FOR FLORIDA PORTS, DIRECT.—THE first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, will positively sail for Fernandina on WEDNESDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River. Through bills of lading given to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River. Freight and passage office, No. 174 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40. Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 11 P. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS.

AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FEB. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,

187 BROOKLYN CITY LOTS,
ON MARCY AND HARRISON AVENUES, RUTLEDGE, HEYWOOD, LYNCH, MIDDLETON AND GWINETT STREETS,
Within ten minutes of the ferries.
TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and full particulars of the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY ON NORFOLK AND 46TH-STS.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

NORFOLK-ST.—The three-story brick front house, (with new and first-class store under,) and lot No. 33 Norfolk-st.; lot 25x100; house 25x48; gas and water throughout.

46TH-ST.—Two lots n. s., 250 feet east of 10th-av.

For maps, &c., apply to auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,

AUCTIONEER,
of the late firm of MINER & SOMERVILLE,
No. 39 Nassau-st. and
No. 82 5th-av.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, on MONDAY, 2d of March, at 10½ o'clock, at the Verandah Hotel, corner of Houston and Crosby sts., the entire contents of the above hotel. By order of the assignees.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF PROPERTY on East Broadway, Broome and Pike streets.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of F. G. Rogers, Executor of James Rogers, deceased.

BROOME-ST.—The valuable lot with the two-story and attic brick building, No. 486, between Wooster and Laurens sts., leased until May 1, 1869, at $1,000. Lot 18.9x75.

EAST BROADWAY—Valuable three-story and attic brick building, No. 173 East Broadway, opposite Canal-st. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 26x100.

PIKE-ST.—Valuable two-story and attic brick building, No. 52 Pike-st., between Madison and Monroe sts. Possession May 1, 1868. Lot 24x86.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF NINETY-TWO valuable lots on 8th and 9th avs., 124th, 125th, and 126th sts., being part of the estate of J. R. Walter, deceased.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity building,) by order of Ann Walter, executrix:

Entire block, bounded by 8th and 9th avs., 124th and 125th sts., sixty-four lots.

125th-st., southwest corner 9th-av., seven lots.

125th-st., south side, 125 feet east of 10th-av., fourteen lots.

9th-av., northeast corner of 125th-st., ten lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten ℔ cent. on day of sale; two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years; balance April 1st.

Book maps now ready at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 64TH, 119TH AND 120TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

64TH-ST.—6 lots north side, 100 feet east of 11th-av., each 25x100.5.

119TH-ST.—3 lots north side, 125 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100.

120TH-ST.—4 lots south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av.; each 25x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON GREENE-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

GREENE-ST.—The two three-story brick houses and lots situate on the westerly side of Greene-st., about 204 feet north of Canal-st., and known as Nos. 19 and 21 Greene-st. No. 19 is 25x100 feet; house 22x60 feet. No. 21 is 20x100 feet; house 60 feet.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 62 Liberty-st.—Offices No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the bar, billiard saloon and restaurant, No. 689 Broadway, the lease, good-will, stock and fixtures of the above saloon.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estate of GEORGE McGINLY, bankrupt, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868, at Savannah, Ga., the furniture, appointments and good-will contained in the hotel known as the "Screven House," situate in Savannah, Ga., is of modern build, and has just been placed in perfect repair at an outlay of $20,000; it contains 85 bedrooms, many en suite; is furnished throughout with new black walnut, marble-topped furniture and fine carpetings; invoices of the furniture and stock exceed $60,000; office has marble-tiled flooring; patent bell enunciator, and the hotel throughout has every convenience found in the best northern hotels. The Screven House is pronounced by all visitors the finest finished and best conditioned hotel south of Baltimore. Business good and improves as the hotel becomes better known. Lease of the building for a series of years can be obtained on favorable terms. Private proposals will be received up to day of sale. For further particulars address

A. N. WILSON, Savannah, Ga., Assignee.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867. dec26-lawtomar25

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY MOLTON, Auctioneer.

10 BROWN-STONE HOUSES AT AUCTION.

HENRY MOLTON & CO.,
Office, No. 27 Mercer-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, March 6, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT
The Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

TEN THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE HOUSES AND LOTS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF EAST 62D-ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS., NOS.
333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349 and 351.

Lots, 17x100.5; Houses, 17x40. All the Modern Improvements. Hot and Cold Water, Heater, Grates, Speaking-tubes and Bells.

HOUSES OPEN EVERY DAY FOR INSPECTION.

FIFTY-NINTH AUCTION SALE.

50,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26, 1868.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TONS

of coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of March, 1868.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds, on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

PUBLISHERS' SALE,
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
BY H. D. MINER & BARKER,
AUCTIONEERS, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE.
BOOKS NOW ON EXHIBITION.
CATALOGUES READY.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th, 27th and 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known

"BERRIAN WAREROOMS,"

601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, THE LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF HOUSE-FURNISHING ARTICLES, in which will be found every article used by families in housekeeping. This is the most complete stock ever offered for sale by public auction in this City. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.

THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 26, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 9 East River:

3,242 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
442 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo schooner *Maria*, from Palermo.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES ON WILLIS-AV., NORTH NEW-YORK, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

WILLIS-AV.—The five three-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 143d-st., each house 20x40; lot 20x100.

WILLIS-AV.—The four four-story brick houses and lots on east side of Willis-av., 50 feet south of 140th-st., each house 25x40; lots 25x100.

The above are very near Harlem Bridge; communication by steamboat and railroad.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

W. W. BACKUS, Auctioneer.

THREE NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSES ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS AT AUCTION.—W. W. BACKUS will sell ON THE PREMISES on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, three new brown-stone front houses in State-st., south side, between Clinton and Court sts., commencing 104 feet west of Court-st. These houses are built by days' work in the most substantial manner, the walls being twelve inches to the roof, and contain all the modern improvements. They are in a first-class neighborhood, convenient to Wall-st., South and Fulton Ferries, and will be open for inspection until day of sale. Title perfect. Terms easy, and will be made known at time of sale. For maps and particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 371 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CLINTON AND NORFOLK STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Robt. L. Shaw, Esq., Trustee:

CLINTON-ST.—The two lots of land with the two-story brick houses on the front, and three-story brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Clinton-st., between Grand and Broome sts., and known as Nos. 151 and 153.

NORFOLK-ST.—The lot of land, with the brick front house thereon, situate on the east side of Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts., known as No. 48 Norfolk-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON LEXINGTON-AV.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The elegant first-class house and lot known as No. 269 Lexington-av., between 37th and 38th sts., on the crown of Murray Hill, said to be the highest point but one in the City. The house has been built about 7 years, is four stories, with a high stoop and basement, and the fourth story is finished as a picture gallery, with the proper fixtures. The house has all the modern improvements, and solid rosewood doors in the parlors. Lot 24.8x100.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 4TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the executors of L. M. Keeler, deceased:

EAST 4TH-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot situate on the southerly side of 4th-st., 262 feet 6 inches east of 2d-av., and known as No. 14 East 4th-st. Lot 18.9x96.2, more or less.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF 1ST-AV. AND 58TH-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of James Lozier, deceased:

1ST-AV.—The two lots of land, situate on the north-westerly corner of 1st-av. and 58th-st., each 25x80 feet. On the inside lot there is a two-story frame building.

ISLE ROYAL MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all shares in the Isle Royal Mining Company, advertised for sale Feb. 15, 1868, on account of non-payment of assessment of $350 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, except such shares as have been paid up, and such shares as shall be paid up previous to Feb. 26, will be sold at auction, under postponement order, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 44 Exchange-place, by D. M. Seaman, Auctioneer, without further postponement. By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE sale of shares advertised to take place this day, on account of assessment of $2 per share due Oct. 2, 1867, has been postponed to MONDAY, March 2, 1868, in order to give delinquent shareholders a final opportunity to redeem their shares.

By order of the Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.

WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.

f26 1aw6mW*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.

N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.

n.20-1aw6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

HARDWARE.

CAST STEEL OIL-TEMPERED SPRINGS.—Elliptic and side springs, made of cast steel and tempered in oil by WM. & HARVEY ROWLAND, No. 948 Beach-st., Philadelphia. Established 1842.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33, North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO.
Last two nights of the
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.

The company appearing at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, March 2, 1867.

THIS WEDNESDAY, 26th, also on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, first appearance of the world-renowned German basso, Herr JOSEPH HERRMANS.

First appearance of the famous premier danseuse, Mlle. RITA SANGALLI, when Meyerbeer's masterwork, in four acts,

ROBERTO IL DIAVOLO,

will be performed for the first time this season, with the following excellent cast:

Mme. Anna de la Grange..........Alice
Miss Isabella McCulloch..........Isabella
Signor Brignoli..........Robert
Herr Joseph Herrmans..........Bertram
Signor Lorini..........Rainmaldo
Mlle. Sangalli..........Helene

New and magnificent costumes and scenery, increased chorus and orchestra.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) Feb. 27, UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, Brooklyn Academy.

SATURDAY, Feb. 29, at 1 P. M.,
GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Admission to Matinee, $1 to all parts. (No reserved seats.)

Seats for ROBERT LE DIABLE can be secured at the box office of the Academy; Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, Feb. 27,
at 8 o'clock,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,

with a cast embracing the entire strength of the company.

Sale of reserved seats commences this morning at the box office of the Academy, Brooklyn, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.

Mr. Bateman has the honor to announce the HUNDRED and THIRTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE of the

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,

which continues to receive on each representation the unqualified admiration of FASHIONABLE and ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES, and is universally pronounced the most popular opera ever produced

IN AMERICA.

It will be repeated
THIS EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,
AND EVERY
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
and at the
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 1 o'clock,
with the original cast as follows:

The Grand Duchess..........Mlle. TOSTEE
Fritz..........M. GUFFROY | Gen. Boum...DUCHESNE
Prince Paul..........LEDUC | Baron Puck LAGRIFFOUL
Baron Grog..........WALTER | Nepomuc..........MONIER
Wanda..........Mlle. DE FELCOURT.

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 29,
LES LIONNES PAUVRES.

Seats may be secured six representations in advance at the theatre, and Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE,
BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that MRS. KEMBLE will give a series of

FOUR READINGS
At STEINWAY HALL,
in the following order:

On MONDAY EVENING, March 2,
CORIOLANUS.
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 3,
MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 6,
THE TEMPEST.
On SATURDAY MORNING, March 7,
KING LEAR.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Reading at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.

The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, Feb. 28, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

STEINWAY HALL.

DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26.
SECOND LECTURE.

Subject: "A Journey to the Cannibal Country, Elephant Hunting, Serpents, &c.; Cape Lopez, Slave Barracoons."

Tickets of admission $1; can be had at all the principal music stores and at the ticket office of the hall. Doors open at 7, lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28, THIRD and LAST LECTURE: "The Negro Tribes of Equatorial Africa; Types and Races of Mankind."

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 29, 1868, at 8 o'clock.
TESTIMONIAL CONCERT to Miss FANNIE LOOMIS,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON,
MISS J. APPELLE,
SIGNOR ARDAVANI,
MR. J. N. PATTISON, MR. HERMAN TROST,
CAVALIERE PAOLO GIORZA.
Tickets $1.

LECTURES.

ASSIST OUR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Lecture on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, by the eloquent Miss CLARA BARTON, at Cooper Institute, large hall. Subject—*Work and Incidents of Army Life.* Prof. J. E. Frobisher will read the great poem, "Sheridan's Ride." Admission 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES ADVERTISED," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. the 29th inst., for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality*, delivered free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, *and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, viz.:

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

One lever punch, for punching tallies, No. 3 size, "G. & C. Place's patent, to punch 1, 7-8, 6-8, 5-8, 4-8, 3-8 and 1-4-inch, per sample.

2,000 lbs. red lead, "dry;" 1,000 lbs. white lead in oil, (50-lb. kegs.)

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

One stick yellow pine, 42 feet long, 26 inches by 24 inches square at the butt and ½ from the butt; 20 inches at the top end, square; clear of sap and all defects, and to be on a fair curve from the centre.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

25 barrels of olive oil, per sample.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

4,000 pairs of calf shoes, naval standard.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded, *which must conform with stipulations on the blank forms* to be had at this office, otherwise bids will *not be entertained.*

GEORGE PLUNKETT,
Paymaster U. S. Navy.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1868.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office until Saturday, March 7, next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the mason and carpenter work of the building for offices, out-door poor and stables. The whole building to be completed by the 1st of August, 1868, for which satisfactory security will be required. The plans and specifications will be exhibited at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., from 27th February to the 7th day of March, 1868.

JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BETWEEN NEW-ORLEANS AND BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Government of British Honduras invites tenders for the conveyance, during a period of one year, commencing on the 24th day of May next, monthly, of mails between New-Orleans and Belize, in British Honduras, by steam vessels of not less than 500 tons, English measurement, with suitable accommodation for 50 first-class and 100 second-class passengers, stating the rates payable for passage, and for the freight of measurement goods, dry and wet.

The steamer to leave New-Orleans on the fourth Saturday in each month, taking the English mails and all other mails for British Honduras. The passage from New-Orleans to be performed in five days. The steamer to remain at Belize for seven days, any day on which her arrival may be later than 12 o'clock at noon not to be reckoned as one of the seven.

The tenders to state for what additional charge the steamer will call at Havana either way. Tenders to be sent to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at New-Orleans before the 25th of March, to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor of British Honduras.

N. B.—Steamers carrying mails under contract with the Imperial or Colonial Government are exempt in British Honduras from port charges.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new school-house on lots Nos. 118 to 124, on the south side of West 30th-st., near 6th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES G. DIMOND,
JOHN HOLZDERBER,
PETER TRAINER,
DANIEL EARLY,
Board of Trustees Twentieth Ward.

Dated FEB. 7, 1868.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 30th of March, 1868, at noon, for making the repairs that may become necessary on the United States pier at Oswego, N. Y., up to Nov. 30, 1868; *all the materials* for said repairs being furnished *by the United States.*

The price must be stated at so much per 1,000 feet b. m. of the lumber, per pound of the iron and spike, and per cubic yard of stone which shall be used in making said repairs, and must cover all the expenses for tools, machinery, scows, &c., the tearing up and removing old work, and the completion of the repairs in a manner satisfactory to the Engineer in charge.

Bids must be in duplicate and guaranteed, upon forms which, with all the information in the possession of the undersigned, can be obtained by application, in person or by letter, to this office.

C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
NO. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Feb. 21, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office, until 12 M. TUESDAY, March 3, 1868, for disinterring the bodies of three hundred and twelve Union soldiers at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., furnishing new burial cases where required, and transporting to and reinterring the same at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the proposals.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Proposals for disinterring bodies at Portsmouth Grove, R. I." RUFUS INGALLS,
Bvt. Major-Gen., Ass't. Qr. Mr.-Gen.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM & VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
GREAT PLACE OF FAMILY RESORT.
DELIGHTED CROWDS!!! SPLENDID HIT!!!
BEST ATTRACTIONS IN NEW-YORK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, the great
MORAL DRAMA,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
in her popular, original and inimitable personation of
TOPSY.
MISS ELLA CHAPMAN..........as..........LITTLE EVA

Principal characters by Mrs. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Mr. LEVICK and Mr. MITCHELL.

Last days of VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN AMERICA, including

A WHITE ZEBRA, JUST ARRIVED.

Also,

LIVING GIRAFFE, TOM THUMB ELEPHANT,

Lions, Tigers, Camels, Leopards, Llamas, and every description of Wild Animals and Birds ever captured.

TWENTY LIVING HUMAN WONDERS,

consisting of Giants, Dwarfs, Albinos, Circassian Girls, Fat Baby, Female Esau, Mammoth Lady, &c.

300,000 CURIOSITIES.

ADMISSION TO THE WHOLE ONLY 30 CENTS; CHILDREN UNDER TEN HALF PRICE.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.

Second night of the beautiful drama called ROUNDHEADS AND CAVALIERS.

Juliet, Miss Mary Mitchell; Marston, J. W. Albaugh; Verney, D'Myron; Vermont, Welsh Edwards; Wilderpate, Miss Lillie Eldridge; Anthony, John Matthews.

SATURDAY—Benefit of J. W. Albaugh. MONDAY—The great tragic actress, Mrs. EMMA WALLER.

OLIVE LOGAN'S FAREWELL TO NEW-YORK.

"STAGE-STRUCK."
AT DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
TO-NIGHT, at 8. THE LAST NIGHT.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1; at Brentano's, Macoy's and Schirmer's.

Miss Logan goes to Brooklyn to-morrow; to Philadelphia and Trenton next week; thence to Baltimore, Washington and the West.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
Revival of the immensely popular
GREAT EQUINE COMEDY
replete with ludicrous incidents, introducing
TRAINED HORSES IN COMIC ROLES
as well as all the exciting scenes of
A REAL RACING EVENT,
entitled
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES,
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
AND THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN ELEGANT AND DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

L. F. HARRISON..........Director
NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION.
THIRD CONCERT THIS SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1868,
with the following eminent artists:
Miss MARIA BRAINERD,
Miss ALIDA WOOD,
Miss ELLA J. MEYER,
Mr. W. J. HILL, Mr. GEO. C. DEYO,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER,
Mr. G. W. COLBY,
Mr. JOHN P. MORGAN, Mr. WM. TOBIAS.
Conductor..........Mr. G. F. BRISTOW
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA, and
GRAND CHORUS of the MENDELSSOHN UNION.
The Cantata, by Von Bree, "ST. CECILIA'S DAY"
will be performed entire.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.

Pianos to rent.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each.

Organs to rent.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are now making and offer to the public the finest instrument manufactured in this City, and for less price. The "patent agraffe" treble is put in every class of piano without extra charge. Every instrument is fully warranted six years.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—GREAT BARGAINS given for cash; rented and rent applied if purchased; second-hand pianos by Chickering, Stodart, Worcester and others, very low. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED stock of new and second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments.

L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, guarantee to remove all stiffness, cramping, or trembling from the worst hand, and enable every pupil to write with ease, elegance, rapidity and satisfaction.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.

The finest location, best building, most ample and beautiful grounds of any seminary in the State; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished; course of instruction thorough and complete; faculty full. To students preparing for college, for teachers, for business, this school affords unrivaled facilities. In the Departments of Music and Fine Arts no school in the country surpasses it. Spring term begins, March 24. Send for circular. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S

Day School for Children has removed to 4 West 9th-st.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau—

For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
For giving parents information of good schools;
For selling and renting School Properties.
All Teachers should have the "Application Form."
All Employers of Teachers should have "Amer. Educational Monthly" and "Teachers' Bulletin."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 430 Broome-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies, combining a thorough and systematic education with home care and training. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A lady keeping a day school will receive children into her family as scholars or boarders; terms moderate; highest references. Mrs. L., No. 242 (old No. 118) East 59th-st.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A HIGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG man lately arrived from Paris, speaking fluently English, wishes to give private lessons in the French language. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS A KNOWLEDGE of music, desires a situation as residing governess for young children; salary not so much an object as a good home; can give good references. Address R. C., Box No. 5,492 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of

CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO SECOND-hand Cornish boilers, six feet diameter by twenty-seven feet long, for sale cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, Nos. 209 and 211 Franklin-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE..........Proprietor
L. F. HARRISON..........Manager
MAX MARETZEK..........Musical Director
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 26,
SECOND GRAND OPERA NIGHT—FAUST.
Reappearance of the celebrated and young American prima donna,
MISS MINNIE HAUCK.
Together with the following artists:
MADAME NATALI TESTA,
MADAME REICHARDT,
HERR THEO. HABELMANN,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR BARILI.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
THIRD GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Ricci's most successful comic opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE,
with the following splendid cast:
Miss MINNIE HAUCK,
Miss A. RONCONI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BELLINI,
SIGNOR ANTONUCCI, and
SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 28,
FOURTH GRAND OPERA NIGHT.
Petrella's highly comic opera,
CARNIVAL OF VENICE.
SATURDAY, Feb. 29,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PROMPTLY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:45 O'CLOCK.
SIXTH WEEK
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The Piece produced at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
Ending with the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
LAST NIGHTS
of the present series of Popular Plays, on account of
FORTHCOMING NOVELTIES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 26,

will be presented, with BEAUTIFUL and APPROPRIATE SCENERY, COSTUMES and APPOINTMENTS, Oliver Goldsmith's great comedy of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Miss FANNY GREEN.

THURSDAY, Feb. 27—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FRIDAY, Feb. 28—"OURS."

SATURDAY, Feb. 29—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five-act drama of

ROSEDALE

has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted for the first time in three years on

MONDAY EVENING, March 2, 1868.

The drama will be produced with the utmost care—ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY has been painted, NEW and BEAUTIFUL EFFECTS will be introduced. The COSTUMES, UNIFORMS and APPOINTMENTS, also new; and the greatest pains will be taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the play.

Doors open at 7½—Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES..........Lessee.
GEORGE L. FOX..........Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE..........Business Manager.
Fourth and last week
OF THE SPLENDID ENGAGEMENT OF
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.
EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday night) and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT,
THE PEARL OF SAVOY;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
MARIE..........Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL
SATURDAY NIGHT, Feb. 29,
last performance of
THE LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Miss Mitchell, Mr. Collier and G. L. Fox in caste.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 29, commencing 1½,
ONLY "PEARL OF SAVOY" MATINEE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.

Instantaneous success of the beautiful and accomplished actress, MISS KATE REIGNOLDS, in Fulton and Maeder's sensational drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, founded on Miss Braddon's novel.

GREAT GAMBLING SCENE, with its piquant local allusions and FARO, KENO and ROULETTE, vehemently redemanded by crowded audiences; as, indeed, have been all the principal scenes. A STAR CAST, embracing Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, G. C. Boniface, G. H. Clarke, Wm. Carleton and the other favorites.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
CHANFRAU, CHANFRAU,
in De Walden's brilliant modern comedy of
SAM. SAM.
C. T. Parsloe, Jr., and De Walden and the Company.
SATURDAY, FIRST CHANFRAU AND SAM MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT WITH THE POPULAR ACTOR
MR. J. M. MURDOCH.
THE NEW DRAMA IS NOW READY.

J. M. MURDOCH as REM THE ROMMANY. Miss FANNY THOMPSON, Charming Danseuse.	THE ROMMANY; or, FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. BOLLOS, MARTIN, COLLINS.	New and Beautiful SCENERY. BRILLIANT TABLEAUX. APPROPRIATE MUSIC. GEORGEOUS EFFECTS.

25TH WEEK.—UNION-SQUARE—THE PILGRIM.—Unparalleled success has attended this delightful entertainment. Crowded houses every day, both in the AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8. Music, painting, transformation scene. Only a short season longer.

GRAND BAL MASQUE

OF THE
"ARION,"
On THURSDAY, March 5,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Tickets, admitting one gentleman and lady, $10; extra ladies' tickets $3.

To be had of the following members:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
D. Hess, No. 49 Maiden-lane.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.
Fr. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.
Ph. Rein, Fifth-av. Hotel.
E. Sauer, No. 45 Exchange-place.
F. Spangenberg, No. 883 Broadway.
Carl Triacca, No. 349 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Boxes may be secured at:
Hanft Bros., No. 697 Broadway.
E. Krollpfeiffer, No. 42 Pine-st.

MEETINGS.

THE EIGHTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the Homeopathic Medical College of New-York will be held in the hall of the Historical Society, corner 11th-st. and 2d-av., on THURSDAY, Feb. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. Valedictory address by Prof. S. R. Kirby, M. D. The public generally are invited to attend.

J. BEAKLEY, M. D., Dean.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—Treatment from 10 to 5. Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide on his special treatment of local, constitutional nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in all special diseases, also nervous and physical debility, speedily and effectually cured by Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway. Consultations strictly private and confidential.

DOCTOR AND MADAME ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Ladies can return same day.

YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

RELIEF TO LADIES, WHATEVER CAUSE, BY Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. His medicines act immediately. Confidential circular free by post.

DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular free. All hours.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED, WITHOUT MERCURY, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st. Invigorating pills for impaired manhood. Also, ladies troubles.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Continued from First Page.

cord their votes affirmatively on the resolution yesterday for the impeachment of the President, Mr. THOMAS remarking that, but for the railroad cars running off the track, he would have been in his seat yesterday.

MR. BUTLER, OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the case of RODERICK R. BUTLER, member elect from the First Congressional District of Tennessee, with a joint resolution admitting him to his seat on taking the usual oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and so much of the Test Oath as is not included in the following words: "That I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States."

Mr. SCHENCK inquired whether this was a letting down of the Test Oath.

Mr. CHANLER said, yes, a very heavy letting down.

Mr. SCHENCK then objected to the resolution being put upon the passage now.

The report and resolution were ordered printed, subject to being called up at any time.

PAYMENT OF JOHN Y. BROWN.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer resolutions rescinding the resolution today for the payment of $2,500 to JOHN Y. BROWN, of Kentucky. Negatived, 61 to 75.

PRIVILEGES TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered resolutions that the Committee appointed to prepare and report articles of impeachment against the President and the Committee on Reconstruction be severally authorized to sit during the sessions of the House, which was adopted by a vote of 110 to 38.

AN EVENING SESSION.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, an evening session, for debate only, was ordered.

SENATE AMENDMENTS CONCURRED IN.

The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution concerning railroad lands in Michigan and Wisconsin were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate amendment to the House bill in relation to islands in the Great Miami River was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The Senate amendment to the House bill to establish and declare the railroad and bridges of the New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company a Post road, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The Senate amendment authorizing the transmission through the mail, free of postage, of certain testimonials by the Adjutant-Generals of the several States, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. O'NEILL presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia for the reduction of the army and navy and civil expenses of the Government, and a petition of the producers and importers of Philadelphia against the warehousing system.

The House, at 4:45 o'clock, took a recess till 7 o'clock this evening, when it again met and indulged in general debate for several hours.

Adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Senate met at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NICHOLS—A minority report for the abolition of the Canal contract system, and in favor of the Assembly bill for the future management of the canals by Superintendents.

The annual report of the Harlem Bridge Commissioners was presented. An additional appropriation of $43,700 is necessary for the completion of the bridge.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BEACH—To incorporate the Catskill Savings Bank.

By Mr. THAYER—To increase the tax on the receipts of all Insurance Companies doing business in this State.

By Mr. HALE—Incorporating the Union Canadian Association of Plattsburg.

By Mr. PIERCE—To enable foreign corporations, incorporated in other States, and doing business in this State, to hold real estate in this State.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—Authorizing the construction of a town hall in Morrisania; also to incorporate the Industrial Savings Bank of Tarrytown.

By Mr. MATTOON—To exempt normal school boarding-houses from taxation.

BILLS PASSED.

To found a Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York.

To enable the Park Central Presbyterian Society of Syracuse to perfect its organization.

The bill authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to construct its road across bays and inlets was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ADMITTED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Greenpoint Savings Bank.

For the better protection of persons loaning or hiring personal property.

To amend the charter of the Turnverein, of Brooklyn, E. D.

Adjourned.

The State Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following was added to the article on education:

The Legislature shall provide for the free instruction, in the common schools of the State, of all persons between seven and twenty years of age, and as amended ordered to be engrossed for final reading.

The section of the article on corporations prohibiting the consolidation of railroad companies whose joint capital exceeded $20,000,000, was amended by striking out that provision and inserting:

"Of parallel or competing lines, or of any but continuous lines." Ordered to final reading.

The article on State Prisons was ordered engrossed for final reading, without amendment.

The article on official corruption was amended by adding the following additional section:

SECTION 4. Any District Attorney who shall fail to prosecute faithfully the violation of any provision of this article which shall come to his knowledge shall be removed from office by the Governor after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defence. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county in investigating any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any State officer or member of the Legislature within such county, and of receiving bribes by any State officer or member of the Legislature in said county shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

Ordered to a third reading.

The article on future amendments and revisions of the Constitution was also ordered engrossed for final reading.

A resolution to take a final vote on the adoption of the new Constitution at noon, Wednesday, the 26th inst., went over under the rule. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

In the Convention this evening, the 18th section of the article on finance, postponing the erection of a new capitol for five years, was stricken out.

Adjourned.

The First National Bank of Bethel, Conn.

From the Bridgeport Standard, Feb. 24.

The First National Bank of Bethel was closed on Monday, the 19th inst., after an examination of its affairs by A. B. MYGATT, Bank Examiner, who still has charge of the same. The Bank has been considered a weak institution for some time, and the Comptroller was informed of its condition last September by Mr. MYGATT, who then examined its affairs and reported the result. The Comptroller thereupon advised the Bank of his information regarding its condition, and directed the suspension of dividends. The cause of the trouble with this bank has been in its loans to NATHAN SEELYE, an extensive hat manufacturer at Bethel, whose transactions composed the principal part of the business of the bank. His liability to the bank, according to its books, is about $25,000. It also appears that the Cashier, WM. A. JUDD, has given his checks from time to time to the Pahquioque Bank of Danbury, to protect the checks of SEELYE, to the amount of $35,000. This transaction was made without the knowledge or authority of the President and Board of Directors; also the Cashier has indorsed as Cashier, a note given by SEELYE of $7,000, which is held by the Pahquioque Bank. SEELYE has failed with large liabilities, estimated at $150,000, and probably will not pay 25 per cent.

It does not appear that the Cashier was to receive any advantage from his proceedings, or that he was promised any. He made, however, no account of the checks given on the books of his bank, nor included them in any of his sworn statements of the affairs of the bank to the Comptroller of the Currency, and thus violated the fifty-fifth section of the National Currency act. He has been accordingly arrested to await the action of the United States District-Attorney. The capital of the bank is $60,000. The liabilities of NATHAN SEELYE, and the Cashier's checks and note, amount to about $75,000.

The bank having failed to redeem its notes, will pass into the hands of a receiver, to be appointed by the Comptroller of the Currency. In the meantime, the bank is in charge of Mr. MYGATT, who will soon be able to give a detailed statement of its affairs. The event of the bank's failure and that of Mr. SEELYE, under all the circumstances, is a crushing calamity to Bethel, and creates much distress and excitement in the community.

CONDITION OF TENNESSEE.—One of our best informed and most observant business men, who has just returned from an extensive tour over the farming counties of Middle Tennessee, tells us that the prospect is most encouraging. There is every likelihood that we shall have a bouncing wheat crop. Money is a little freer than it was this time last year, and the negroes are better disposed. Our people will generally plant cotton upon what spare land they have, making produce the staple of the year. This is as it should be. No one product should be sacrificed. Cotton, however, offers superior and capital inducements, and where there is an acre to spare over and above the more needful products, it ought to be given to it.—*Nashville Banner, Feb. 20.*

TELEGRAMS.

Lord Derby Resigns the British Premiership.

Chancellor Disraeli Appointed His Successor.

Germany and America in Accord on the Naturalization Question.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Derby Resigns the Premiership—Mr. Disraeli His Successor—Announcement of the Fact in Parliament.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—Evening.

The Liverpool *Courier* this morning contained a report that Earl Derby had resigned the Premiership, and that his resignation had been accepted by the Queen. During the day the news was confirmed.

It was also ascertained that Mr. DISRAELI would replace Lord Derby as Prime Minister, at the same time retaining his present post as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, at the beginning of the session, the Earl of Malmesbury announced that Lord Derby had tendered his resignation to the Queen on account of continued ill health, and that Her Majesty had been pleased to call upon the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. BENJAMIN DISRAELI, to form a new Cabinet.

Earl RUSSELL and others expressed their sympathy for Lord Derby, and hoped he might recover from his illness, and resume his post at the head of the Ministry.

In the House of Commons, the announcement of the resignation of the Prime Minister was made by Lord STANLEY, and was responded to by Mr. GLADSTONE, who with much delicacy and feeling expressed his sorrow for the cause which compelled the noble Lord to resign his high office.

The transaction of all business in the House was postponed until Friday next.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—Midnight.

It is now thought that Mr. DISRAELI will resign his position as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE will take his place.

No one is yet named as the probable successor of the latter as Secretary of State for India.

Renewed Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland—The Clerkenwell Conspirators to be Tried for Murder—Mr. Train's Lectures—The Latest Fenian Outrage.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—10 P. M.

The House of Lords, in Committee of the Whole, to-night, agreed to the bill renewing the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

All the prisoners charged by the Coronor's Jury with complicity in the Clerkenwell explosion have been committed to stand trial for murder.

Messrs. SULLIVAN and PIGOT, who are now confined in Richmond prison, have been called upon by many influential persons; but all interviews with the prisoners are forbidden by the authorities.

It is reported that Mr. HERON has been retained by the United States Government as counsel to defend Gen. NAGLE, whose trial will commence at Sligo on Thursday next.

Mr. TRAIN's lecture in Dublin last night was better attended and passed off without interruption.

The dwelling-house of Mr. NEWENHAM, a Magistrate, in the suburbs of Cork, was assailed last night by a party of men in disguise, who were repulsed, and escaped in the darkness.

GERMANY AND AMERICA.

Treaty Between the Two Nations in Regard to the Rights and Privileges of Naturalized Citizens.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT has been duly received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the North German Confederation.

The details of the treaty between North Germany and the United States, relative to the rights and privileges of naturalized American citizens of German birth, of whom military service has heretofore been claimed, have at last been fully agreed on by the representatives of the two nations. The report that this treaty was finally attested and signed, which became public some days since, was premature. It is expected that the document will receive the official signatures of Mr. BANCROFT and the German representative on Saturday next.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 25—Evening.

The new treaty which has been concluded between the United States and the North German Confederation, provides that natives of Germany must obtain a license to emigrate, which shall be registered; and that those who, after taking out their naturalization papers, have resided five years in a foreign country, shall be released from the obligation of military service in Germany.

FRANCE.

Arrest and Punishment of an American for an Alleged Political Offence.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25—Evening.

Mr. PACKER, an American, who took part in the alleged disturbance at the Odéon Theatre on the performance of VICTOR HUGO's drama "Ruy Blas," has been tried and sentenced to six days' imprisonment and the payment of a slight fine.

ABYSSINIA.

The British Expedition Welcomed by the Prince Kassai.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—Midnight.

Official dispatches from Gen. NAPIER say the envoy sent by him to Prince KASSAI was well received at Durbor, and found 2,000 warriors with their chiefs assembled at Adwa, by whom he was heartily welcomed.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Success of the Goverment in the Recent Election—The Question of Annexation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Honolulu advices to Feb. 7 have been received.

The election resulted in the succes of the Government ticket. There was considerable excitement on election day. The Government did everything to defeat what might be called the American ticket. Extras were issued abusing the Americans scandalously, accusing them of trying to overthrow the Kingdom, for which purpose they said the war steamer *Lackawana* had been stationed at Honolulu. They used language by no means complimentary to her commander, who has always treated the royal family with respect, though the King never deigned to visit the ship.

This unfair action of the Government has raised the question of annexation or no annexation. If the former is not accomplished, hereafter there will be two distinct parties—the Americans and the anti-Americans. Appearances indicate the American party to be far the strongest.

The Governor of Hawaii is seriously ill, and the King has returned from his country seat in consequence.

The United States steamer *Lackawanna* and the English war steamer *Chameleon* are at Honolulu.

There was an outbreak among the Coolies at Hailo, by which the overseer was dangerously wounded.

WASHINGTON.

Outrages in Tennessee—Recognition of the Nicaraguan Minister—Coast Survey.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

COAST SURVEY.

The bill reported to the House to-day for the coast survey, the light-house establishment and other civil objects, including the Government Departments, appropriates $7,000,000.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The United States Supreme Court was engaged the entire day in the hearing of the cause No. 184, GRISER *vs.* MCDOWELL, on a land case from California.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized C. F. MATHEY as Consul of Switzerland for Missouri, Illinois, Kansas and Nebraska, to reside at St. Louis; ANTONIE BOREL, Vice-Consul of Switzerland at San Francisco, Cal., and LOUIS CHILLE DE PITTE FERRANDI, Consul of Hayti at New-York.

OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a telegram from Collector ABERNATHAY, of the Knoxville, Tenn., District, in which he informs the Department that very recently his deputies and Deputy Marshal at that place, while engaged in seizing illicit distilleries which were in operation in the mountains of Tennessee, were attacked by an armed force, who captured the Government officials, took from them the property in their possession, and held them as prisoners, until they ransomed themselves in the payment of $160 apiece, in return for the property they had seized. The Collector has asked that a company of cavalry be sent to aid in the proper enforcement of the Revenue laws in that section.

LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR.

Commodore E. R. THOMAS, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty as Light-house Inspector of the Ninth District, upon the completion of his present duties in New-York.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

Señor DON YGNACIO GOMEZ was to-day introduced to the President by the Assistant Secretary of State, and delivered his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras. He made the following remarks on the occasion.

MR. PRESIDENT: The Governments whom I have the honor to represent could not have assigned to me a more gratifying duty than that which I now fulfill, since the love for this country, where I grew up into manhood, is associated in my heart with the recollections of my early years. It is also a pleasing duty to me on delivering into your Excellency's hands the credentials accrediting me as Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras in the United States, to convey the thanks of my fellow-countrymen to your Excellency for yours and your predecessors' kind offices to us. Destined as it is to reflect on every part of the American continent the light of those glorious principles set forth by the fathers of this great commonwealth, such friendly interest may help to give stability to government and reality to political civilization in our countries. Let us hope that its influence will give us highways and canals, the sentiment of duty, the increase of population, the progress of the arts.

To which the President replied:

MR. GOMEZ: It is an occasion of sincere satisfaction to receive a representative from the Republic of Nicaragua and Honduras. I am sure your predecessor, Mr. MOLINA, must have made known on his return to his native country not only that the United States are sincere in their friendship to the Central American States, but also how easy and simple it is to preserve that friendship. The United States earnestly desire the success of republican institutions in every American nation, and where they have been established under those institutions the preservation of peace, and the development of the resources of the whole American continent. The United States do not covet one acre that is possessed by those republics. The United States seek no influence among them, except that which favors their own independence and advancement. It has often happened heretofore, and it may be expected to happen hereafter, that selfish and ambitious persons may seek for themselves individual and exclusive benefits at the cost of the good understanding between this Government and the authorities of the other American nations. Your chief duty, like our own, will be to counteract such interested designs. Let the Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras continue to render equal and exact justice to our citizens sojourning within their territories, the same justice that they render to their own citizens, and they may rely upon the practice of equal good faith by the United States. It is through this policy that emigration, education, canals and railroads can be extended throughout Central America, and these are agencies which cannot fail sooner or later to secure the blessings of a common nationality throughout the whole of Central America.

CORRECTION.

The remarks attributed to Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, in the report of the impeachment proceedings in the House on Monday, were made by Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. MEADE's order No. 27 was read in the Reconstruction Convention to-day. It prohibits imprisonment for debt in this State, and forbids the Courts to issue bail process in civil cases and "writs of *ca sa.*" Every person now in prison under such process or writ shall be immediately discharged. This order is to remain in force till the people shall make known their will, as provided by the Reconstruction acts.

The Judiciary Committee reported an ordinance relative to the qualification of members of the Legislature, in accordance with instructions received yesterday. Six months in the State and three months in the county, with a citizenship of the United States, is the basis.

The homestead ordinance was taken up, and, after a lengthy, random and boisterous discussion, the Convention adjourned, amidst much confusion, without having arrived at any definite action on the subject.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Convention passed the day in reading the Constitution, which was adopted as a whole about sundown. Forty members signed the Constitution and five refused. An ordinance was passed withholding the pay and mileage from the members who refused to sign the Constitution, and referring their claims to the next Legislature. At 5:30 o'clock, the Convention having finished its labors, adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

The Constitution adopted appears to be satisfactory to all classes, and the best feeling prevails among the delegates and citizens.

Most of the delegates leave for their homes tomorrow.

The Republican nominating Convention meets to-night.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The suffrage question was under discussion all day in the Convention.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Last night, by a strong vote, the Convention adopted an article on suffrage, making it general, without the test oath.

To-day was spent in the discussion of the article on the Judiciary, making three Supreme Court and twelve Superior Court Judges—all to be elected by the people.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Constitutional Convention passed to-day to the third reading the entire Executive articles, numbering 88 sections.

There was considerable debate on the question whether the recognition of a Supreme Being should be a qualification for office; but it was finally decided in the affirmative.

Gen. CANBY visited that body and was received with applause. The Convention took a recess to afford the members an opportunity of paying their respects to him.

It is understood that the Republican caucus will nominate either T. J. ROBERTSON, of Columbia, or Gen. R. K. SCOTT for Governor.

The Congressional nominees are being considered.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Convention is stilled engaged on the Bill of Rights.

The Committee on MERRIAM's case made a report of the facts with a recommendation. Resolutions to expel, to suspend for twenty-five days, and for ten days, were severally voted down.

Gen. GILLEM has made the following appointments to fill existing vacancies: To be Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi, E. G. PEYTON, THOMAS SHACKLEFORD and E. JEFFERD.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

There was no session of the Convention to-day.

MEXICO.

The Government Recognizing the English and Spanish Debts—Suppressing the Rebellion in Yucatan.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 24.

Advices from Mexico, received here, state that the Mexican Government has recognized the English and Spanish debts, and that a sinking fund has been created for the redemption of the converted bonds.

The revolutionists in Yucatan hold possession of the town of Tramal, which was besieged on the 12th inst. Gen. ALATORRE expected the place to capitulate on the 13th.

A number of leading rebels, who escaped from Sisal in the schooner *Oriente*, were driven ashore by two of JUAREZ's gunboats, who gave them battle. The parties escaped to the interior.

A Line of American Steamers Running to Mexican Ports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Mexican Steamship Company have commenced running their steamers to Mexican ports, under the new contract with the Mexican Government. The terms require the Government to send a steamer every twenty days from San Francisco to Mazatlan, and semi-monthly from Mazatlan to Acapulco, carrying the Mexican mails, for which it receives a Government subsidy. Heretofore the Company was compelled to place their vessels under Mexican colors; under the new arrangement steamers are permitted to sail under the American flag. The contract provides, among other things, that the Company shall within sixty days from the sailing of the first steamer under the present arrangement, donate to the Mexican Government a steamer armed with four 12-pounder and two 20-pounder guns, and a full complement of small arms.

The opposition steamer *Moses Taylor* sailed to-day for Panama.

Arrived, ships *Archer*, from New-York, and *Sidon*, from Hamburg.

Flour—Extra, $8 25; superfine, $7 50. Wheat—Choice shipping, $2 70. Legal Tenders, 71.

The New-Jersey Legislature and the Constitutional Amendment—Veto by the Governor.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

GOV. WARD, to-day, sent to the Senate the joint resolution withdrawing the consent of New-Jersey to the proposed Constitutional Amendment, article 14, with his objections. The Governor argues the matter at length. He says the resolution has no validity; the ratification having been already made no further action can be taken by the State, except the matter be again submitted by Congress. No time was set by Congress for the ratification by a sufficient number of States; and, therefore, New-Jersey cannot avail herself of any right to withdraw because of the delay by other States. The veto was read, and by the Constitution lays over one day.

The bill to repeal the Usury law was, after a long debate, lost in the House.

The Fire at Hudson, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A fire broke out last night at 9 o'clock, in the frame building No. 150 Warren-street, owned by GEORGE STOORS, and occupied by WM. WOLF as a shoe store. The flames extended to the saloon of CHARLES WORTHY, the grocery-store and dwelling of JOHN HOWARD, and the office of Dr. LYLE SMITH, all of which were consumed with the most of their contents. The dry goods-store and stock of WILLIAM B. SKINNER were also damaged. The loss is not far from $12,000, on which there is an insurance amounting to $5,300. At one time it was feared the entire block would be destroyed, but a change in the wind saved it. PATRICK LEARY, a fireman, was severely injured by being run over by a hose carriage, fracturing his legs and causing other injuries.

The State Canal Convention.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The State Canal Convention was organized this evening by the selection of JAMES P. WALLACE, of New-York, for President, and a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The President was authorized to appoint a Committee of Thirteen on Resolutions, and sundry resolutions thanking the members of the Canal Investigating Committee, deprecating the contract system, and asking for a return to the Superintendent plan, &c., were referred to the said Committee; and after brief addresses by several delegates on the canal mismanagement and the remedies to be applied, the Convention adjourned.

Consolidation of Pennsylvania Railroads.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met at this city to-day and confirmed the contracts of their respective roads for the consolidation of the lines merged in the Warren and Franklin Railroad, Oil Creek Railroad, and Farmers' Railroad, all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Indian Troubles in New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The *Republican* has a letter from Leasburg, New-Mexico, giving a report that some twelve hundred Indians had attacked Fort Lancaster, and obtained possession of the quarters, but they were subsequently driven off. The casualties were not stated. The bodies of five Americans had been found at the head of the Condia, supposed to have been killed by Indians.

California Union State Convention—Mexican Port of Entry.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Union State Convention, for the election of delegates to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, will be held at Sacramento March 31.

The Mexican Government has declared Puerto Angelo, situated on the Pacific coast of the State of Oajaca, a port of entry for foreign and coasting commerce.

Worthless Bank Checks Presented in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The public are cautioned against receiving checks on the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, drawn by parties signing the names of HAMIS, COOKE & Co., and DODGE & HAMIS. Several worthless checks of this description have been received by mail. The parties are unknown to the bank.

Death of an Old Citizen of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Gen. WM. ROBINSON, Jr., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Pittsburg, died last evening. He had identified himself with the interests of the city from his earliest manhood.

Heavy Snow-Storm in Canada.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

A furious snow-storm set in yesterday morning and continued with great violence until noon to-day. The railways are all blocked up; no trains have left here to-day, and those which left yesterday are stuck in snow banks a short distance from the city. The reports received here indicate that the storm has prevailed with great fury from London to Belleville.

Fatal Accident to a Catholic Priest.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Rev. JOSEPH REINSHART, Catholic priest of this place, attempted to get on a passing freight train this morning, and fell under the train, and was instantly killed.

Easter Festivities in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The streets are crowded with people witnessing "Mardi Gras" revels and the procession of the Mystic Crew of Comus. To-night balls are going on at all the theatres and at every available place of entertainment.

Arrival of the City of Boston.

QUARANTINE, Wednesday, Feb. 26—1:40 A. M.

Arrived, steamship *City of Boston*, HASKELL, from Liverpool Feb. 12, and Queenstown 13th, with merchandise and passengers to JNO. G. DALE.

The Boston Banks.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the banks in this city:

Capital	$42,300,000
Loans	97,469,436
Specie	616,958
Legal-tender Notes	16,309,501
Due from other Banks	16,709,097
Due to other Banks	15,554,610
Deposits	40,387,614
Circulation (National)	24,686,212
Circulation (State)	216,490

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

Arkansas.

A member of the Arkansas Constitutional Convention comes out in the following card since its adjournment:

To the Editors of the Little Rock Gazette:

The Republican Party having dodged the question of amalgamation by deferring to act upon the merits of the question—having voted to leave the fundamental law of the land open to the construction of social equality, by announcing civil equality of all men before the law, as marriage is a civil transaction, thereby asserting equal matrimonial rights to all races and colors—I therefore advertise the public generally that I claim no faith or alliance with that party in any way or manner, politically, and in due time will issue an address to the white people, and also to the decent black people of Arkansas, exposing the deformities of the Republican Party in the State.

Respectfully, JOHN M. BRADLEY.

Indiana.

Hon. JOHN COBURN, member of Congress from the Indiana Sixth District, wrote a letter to the recent Republican State Convention, in which he said:

"While I am ready at all times to defer my opinions to those of older and more experienced men, I cannot but believe that a reasonable expansion of our currency would be beneficial. I cannot believe that a hundred and fifty millions more greenbacks would cause unhealthy prices, and throw business into the line of speculation, or that a depreciation of the currency itself would ensue. It is plain to my mind that the volume of currency is not sufficient for the demands of business, and that if we had in the country a thousand millions of gold dollars, every one of them would flow in healthy channels."

Ohio.

The nominations to be made at the Republican State Convention in Columbus, on the 4th of March, will be for Supreme Judge, Secretary of State and Clerk of Supreme Court, School Commissioner and member of Board of Public Works. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the only candidates yet named for the Supreme Bench are Judges WHITE, SWING, JOHNSON and Gen. MOSES B. WALKER. For the other offices a large number are suggested.

Delaware.

A Republican meeting in advocacy of the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency is to be held in Wilmington on Friday evening next, 28th inst. Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, and Hon. WILLIAM D. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, are announced to address it. The Wilmington *Republican* says that a number of prominent Republicans have promised to speak in that city during the coming campaign.

Pennsylvania.

The Scranton *Republican* urges the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President, and Hon. GALUSHA A. GROW for Vice-President, and says:

"For Mr. GROW Northern Pennsylvania is almost a unit, while beyond the limits of the State he has many friends who confidently expect that the March Convention, at Philadelphia, will reward his able and faithful service to his party and the country by endorsing him for the Vice-Presidency. The Northeastern tier is certainly entitled to attention at the hands of the State Convention, and it is hoped that the united voice of this section, aided by the powerful influence of the Western counties, will carry him triumphantly through the Philadelphia Convention and secure for him the unanimous support of that body for the second highest office in the gift of the people."

The Defaulting Second Teller of the City Bank—His Career in Detroit.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, Feb. 22.

A few months since a man and his wife, giving their names as DURAND, came to Detroit, and being to all appearances wealthy, and possessed of a peculiar agreeableness, were not long in making themselves known. They became well acquainted with the *élite* of Detroit, and finally concluded to reside here permanently. Mr. DURAND was looked upon as a retired merchant, and a gentleman who would just as lief live in Detroit as anywhere else. His lady was well liked, and won many friends here. In fact, they were both much thought of. In January last DURAND purchased Dr. LATHROP's residence on Fort-street west, paying for the house and lot $8,500, and for the furniture $3,000, all in cash. The DURANDS then moved into the place, and what its interior lacked in ornamentation or luxuries they supplied. They purchased an elegant collection of oil paintings, a splendid carriage and horses, and had their house supplied, in fact, with everything, including an array of servants that was found necessary or convenient. They made extensive purchases, always paying for everything in cash, and were welcomed visitors in the largest grocery and dry goods dealers in the city. So far, so good.

Several months since, one JAMES H. LEVERICH, cashier of a bank in New-York City, became a defaulter to that institution in an amount verging upon $400,000. Simultaneously with the announcement of the defalcation came a statement that the defaulter had gone to Europe, and subsequently it was said that he had taken up a residence in South America. The detectives were, for the time being, thrown off the scent, and it is believed they took a peep into Europe and South America for JAMES H. LEVERICH. They did not find him there, and concluded to try America a while. They tried America, and found in Detroit one JAMES H. DURAND, living at No. 225 Fort-street west, who closely resembled JAMES H. LEVERICH, the defaulter. No arrest was made, however, and the two detectives returned to New-York to report their discovery. In the meantime, Mr. DURAND made arrangements to visit Europe, and engaged passage thither for himself and wife. He engaged a competent person as housekeeper to take care of the premises No. 225 Fort-street, and went to New-York to take the European steamer. Instead, however, of getting on board the steamer, he was arrested and at once identified as JAMES H. LEVERICH. He is now in custody there. An effort is being made to compromise the pecuniary difficulty in which the prisoner became involved, and Mr. LEVERICH, *alias* Durand, has surrendered into the hands of one of the officers of the bank—PERCY R. PYNE—all the property he owned in Detroit, including the insurance on the premises, and it has been placed in the hands of W. P. RATHBONE for sale.

Two thousand citizens of Chicago have presented Mr. U. H. CROSBY, of Opera House fame, with what is described as the finest set of silverware ever brought into the West, which cost $2,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—11:15 A. M.

The money market is quiet and steady. Consols open at the closing prices of last evening, viz.: 92⅞@93 for money and account. American Securities are generally dull and lower. The following are the opening quotations:

Illinois Central Railway Shares	87⅞
Erie Railway Shares	43⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds are quiet at	71⅞

Dispatches received to-day from Frankfort, report the market for United States Five-twenty Bonds strong at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

The Paris Bourse is heavy, and Rentes are flat.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 25—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens heavy and inactive with a declining tendency. The sales of the day are not likely to exceed 8,000 bales. There is nothing doing in Cotton to arrive. The quotations at this hour are as follows:

Middling Uplands	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9⅞d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet and steady. Corn 42s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 6d. ℔ cental for Red No. 2. Flour, 37s. 6d. Barley, 5s. 6d. Oats, 3s. 11d. Peas, 46s.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for extra Prime Mess. New Pork, 71s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 57s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 52s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of fine. Bacon, 40s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Sugar, 24s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Common Resin, 7s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina; Medium 11s. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 9d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—1:30 P. M.

Consols are firmer and higher, at 93@93⅛ for money and the account.

The chief American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central	87¾
Eries	43¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	20¼

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 25—1:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market is quiet and dull. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market in that city, for yarns and fabrics, being dull and depressed.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull and generally steady. Corn has declined 3d. since last report, and is now quoted at 42s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Oats have declined to 3s. 10d. ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firmer, and has advanced to 58s. ℔ cwt. Bacon has advanced 3d. for Cumberland Cut. The last sales were made at 40s. 9d. The other articles of the provision market, as well as those of the American produce market, are without quotable alteration.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93@93⅛ for money and account.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	71¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	87¾
Erie Railway Shares	43¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

United States bonds closed strong at 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

The Bourse to-day was heavy, and Rentes have declined.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm. During the latter part of the day there was more activity in the transactions on Cotton to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port	9⅝d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	9⅝d.
Middling Orleans	9⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets are unchanged.

PRODUCE—The Sugar market closed firm at 24s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Refined Petroleum is firm and advanced to 1s. 2½d. Other articles unchanged.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Business is dull on account of the carnival, to which all the people have given themselves up.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $8@$9 75. WHEAT dull and weak at $2 02 for No. 1, and $1 96½@$1 96¾ for No. 2. CORN firmer and steady; New, 78¾c.; No. 1, 82¼c.@83¼c. OATS dull and drooping, and declined ¼c.; sales at 56¼c. RYE quiet at $1 56@$1 60. BARLEY more active at $2 06@$2 07½ for No. 2; Rejected, $1 80@$1 82; sample lots, $1 75@$2 10. PORK less active; Mess quiet at $24; Sweet Pickled Hams, 14c., loose, and 15¼c., packed, delivered April 1; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c., loose; Short Rib Middles, 12½c., packed. LARD active and advanced ¼c.; Country, 15c.@15¼c.; Good to Choice City, 15¼c.@15⅜c.; do. seller March, 15⅜c.; buyer March, 16c. DRESSED HOGS active; Light and Fancy, $9 75@10 50. LIVE HOGS dull and weak; Inferior and Light, $6 95@$7 50; Good to Choice, $8@$8 65. BEEF CATTLE quiet and steady; Good to Extra Choice Steers, $7 30@$8 75. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—8,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 600 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—500 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 400 Dressed Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

TOBACCO active and stiffer; Lugs, 5¼c.@8c.; Common and Medium Leaf, 8¼c.@8¾c.; good Shipping, 11c.@13c.; bright Leaf, 15c.@40c. COTTON active at 18c.@19c. FLOUR in improved demand for lower grades; sales of Superfine at $7 50@$8 75; Treble Extra to Fancy, $12@$13 50. WHEAT dull except for Choice Fall, and that is better; No. 2 Spring, $2 10; Prime and Choice Winter, $2 50@$2 70. CORN dull and lower, at 8 c.@85c. for shelled, and 69c.@74c. for ear. OATS heavy but easier, at 68c.@72c. BARLEY steady, at $2 50@$2 60. RYE—Buyers off and nothing done. PORK advanced; sales at $24 50@$25; Bulk Shoulders loose, at 9¾c. HAMS up the Illinois River, 12¼c.; 1,000,000 lbs. loose Clear Sides sold yesterday at 12½c. BACON firm; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14½c.; Clear Rib, 13¾c.@14c.; Shoulders, 11c.@11¼c., loose; Plain Hams, 13¾c. LARD firm at 15c. for choice Tierce and 16c. for choice Keg. WHISKY—Sales at 15c.; held higher at the close. RECEIPTS to-day—1,300 bbls. Flour, 500 sacks of Wheat, 4,000 sacks Corn, 1,500 sacks Oats.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; but little was doing. CORN in fair demand at 82c. for ear. OATS firmer at 66c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 75 for No. 1. BARLEY dull and unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; sales of Middling at 20c. MESS PORK $24 50@$25. BULK MEATS—9⅝c.@10c. for Shoulders. BACON—11¼c.@11⅜c. for Shoulders; 13c.@13¼c. for Sides; 14c.@14¼c. for Clear Rib, and 14¼c.@14½c. for Clear Sides; sales of a lot of Clear Sides at 14⅛c., deliverable March. LARD firm, and held at 15¼c.; 15c.@15¼c. was offered. BEEF CATTLE steady. Gold 142, buying. Money easy at 8@10.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

COTTON quiet; Middlings 22c.@22¼c.; sales 5,500 bales; receipts, 1,878 bales; exports, 5,762 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE 158@162½. NEW-YORK SIGHT EXCHANGE ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. GOLD 142⅛. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged; the transactions were light. FLOUR firmer; Superfine $10 25, Double Extra $10 75; low grades are scarce. CORN firm at 95c.@$1 02½. OATS quiet at 84c. PORK advanced to $26 50; very little in the market. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders 13c., Clear Sides 16c.@16¼c. LARD firm; tierce 15¼c.@15⅜c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

PETROLEUM less active; Crude 16c., Refined in bond 24c., March delivery 24½c., April delivery 25c. COTTON drooping; Middlings 23c.@24c. FLOUR dull; sales unimportant. WHEAT scarce; small sales of Red at $2 40@$2 55; White $2 85@$3 15. RYE $1 70@$1 72. CORN in good demand; New Yellow $1 18@$1 20; Mixed Western $1 23. OATS declined 1c.; sales 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 80c.@81c. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK $24 75@$25. LARD 15¼c., now held at 16c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR quiet; sales of City Ground Spring at $10 25; Western Bakers, $11 25; White Wheat, $13 50. WHEAT dull and nominal; no sales. CORN quiet; sales of one car load of Western, on the track, at $1 05. OATS quiet; sales 1,000 bushels from store at 74c.@75c. BARLEY steady; sales 1,000 bushels State, delivered, at $2. RYE quiet: sales 6,500 bushels Western, delivered, at $1 65. Other articles are quiet. PROVISIONS firm. DRESSED HOGS firm; sales, one car of Canada at $10 50 ℔ cwt.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR dull; sales 1,300 bbls. at $11 75 for Winter, and $7 50@$10 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 $1 98. OATS dull at 56c. for No. 2. CORN quiet at 78c. RYE $1 48 for No. 1. BARLEY dull at $2 10@$2 15. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $9@$9 75. PROVISIONS dull. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,400 bbls. Flour.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR dull; sales 400 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $13 50 for White, and $14 50@$15 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 720 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 35. CORN unchanged. OATS and other grains scarce and quiet. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ cwt. MILL FEED steady—Shorts, $35; Shipstuffs, $40; Middlings, $46 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

TOBACCO firm at $5 40@$28 for Lugs and Owen Country Leaf; sales, 118 hhds. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8 25@$8 75; Fancy, $12 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 45@$2 50. CORN firmer at 78c.@85c. OATS 67c.@68c., in bulk. LARD, 15¼c., in tierces. MESS PORK, 25c.; Bulk Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c.; Middling, 20c.@21c. WHISKY nominal.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

COTTON very dull at 21¾c.@22c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet. WHEAT steady at $2 70@$2 85 for Prime to Choice Southern; Red Choice Pennsylvania, $2 60@$2 62. CORN quiet at $1 15@$1 18. OATS firm at 78c.@80c. RYE dull. CLOVERSEED dull at $8@$8 50 for Eastern; $8 75@$9 for Western. PROVISIONS firm and quiet.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 476 head. Market quite active at prices equally as high as last week. Sales of extra at $14@$14 50; first quality, $13@$13 50; second quality, $11 50@$12 50; third quality, $9@11. MILCH COWS AND CALVES, $37@$100. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,672 head. Sales at 4¾c.@8c. ℔ pound.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet; sales of Amber at $2 65. CORN quiet and dull at 88½c. OATS dull; sales at 64c. RYE—Sales at $1 58. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

COTTON nominally 20c.@21c.; receipts 900 bales; exports, 1,800 bales. Superfine FLOUR $7 50@$9. PORK $26. BACON—Clear Sides 15¾c.; Bulk Shoulders 11⅜c.; Sides 14¾c. LARD 15c.@16c. CORN 90c. OATS 80c.@90c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE more quiet and nominal at 70c. RESINS quiet; No. 1, $3 75. COTTON declined; Middling, 20¾c. TAR firm at $2 35.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 25.

COTTON closed firm; sales, 3,000 bales; middlings, 21¾c.; receipts, 3,408 bales; exports 200 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Feb. 25.

Stocks irregular. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 46 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 142⅞.

[Advertisement.]

Troublesome coughs and colds, sore throat and hoarseness, are speedily cured by Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It gives immediate relief in all affections of the lungs by producing a free expectoration of the phlegm which obstructs them, thus quieting the cough, relieving the inflammation, and giving the diseased organs a chance to heal. Sold by all druggists.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Tripoli	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Feb. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	Feb. 27	New-York	Bremen.
Helvetia	Feb. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Boston	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Brittania	Feb. 29	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA, NASSAU, SISAL AND ASPINWALL.			
Columbia	Feb. 27	New-York	Nassau & Havana.
Alabama	Feb. 29	New-York	Sisal.
Arizona	Feb. 29	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Tripoli*, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, Jersey City, to 1:50 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:50 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 25.—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg*—M. Wurckheim, Miss Laura Wurckheim, San Francisco, Cal.; Adolph Schalk and servant, Mrs. Emma Schalk, Master Adolph Schalk, John N. Schalk, Miss Annie Schalk, Newark, N. J.; J. Merzbacher, New-York; F. J. Sedcole, Paris, France; John Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Aroni, Mrs. Catharine Escher, John Konwalinka, L. Sanders, Emil Knecht, New-York; Francis Baier, Peoria, Ill.; Wm. H. Monroe, Gloversville, N. Y.; Jacob Ettlinger, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Aders, Havana, W. I.; Louis Scheller, San Francisco, Cal.; G. Friedrichsen, New-York; August Wevand, Boonville, Mo.; H. Landmann, W. Rosenfeld, New-York; Mrs. Hefner and infant, Master H. Hefner, Henry Becker, Dubuque, Iowa; John Schneeberger, St. Louis, Mo.; Frederick Oldemeyer, San Francisco, Cal.; Wm. Luhn, Mrs. Johanna Lowenthal, Mrs. Helene Schubach, Mrs. Amalie Bamberger, A. Schuler, William Zoller, Chr. Keppel, Charles Auerbach, New-York; Herman Wilsen, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wagner, Boston; G. Baur, Hamburg; H. Dithmer, H. Taylor, August Bergmann, Master John Althof, New-York; Miss O. J. M. Millan, Miss M. Walton, Miss M. Frost, Mobile, Ala.; Mme. Valere Champneys, Mrs. Margareth Sodler, W. Backhaus, Mr. and Mrs. Zeisse, E. L. Buckop, A. H. Meyer, H. Goldschmidt, Gustav Schott, J. F. Kornemuller, New-York; Charles Berger, Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Richter, New-York; R. M. Saunders, Mobile, Ala., and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 39 | Sun sets..... 5 49 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 44 | Gov. Island.10 33 | Hell Gate....11 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Miami, McLoughlin, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; San Francisco, Howes, Greytown, Nic., North Am. Steamship Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark Commodore Dupont, Clifford, Matanzas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs John Shay, Nickerson, Lisbon, A. Abbott; Scio, (Br.,) Brown, Ponce, P. R., Becerra & Haggerty; Mary C. Cornery, Cornery, Sagua, Yates & Porterfield; Josephine, Linscott, Cardenas, H. P. & H. H. Thompson.

Schooners Abbott Devereaux, (Br.,) Rich, Vigo for orders, H. Baetjer & Co.; Veto, Davis, St. Mary's, Ga., J. H. Woodhouse & Co.; Tigris, (Br.,) Faulkner, Demerara, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; J. B. Small, (Br.,) Stevens, Belize, Moller & Thebaud; J. P. Wyman, Warren, St. Marta, Savanilla and Carthagena, H. W. Loud & Co.; Adaliza, Loveland, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Arrived.

Steamship Iowa, (Br.,) Helderwick, Glasgow Jan. 29, and Moville 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Feb. 20, lat. 43 6, lon. 53 46, passed steamship Caledonia, hence for Glasgow. Same time, spoke ship Cultivator, from Liverpool for New-York, 45 ds. out.

Steamship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Metis, Gale, Bristol.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Ship Florence Treat, (of Bangor,) Short, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Victor & Achelis. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 1; was 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Bark Henry Booth, Chase, Turk's Island 16 ds., with salt to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Executive for New-York.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Horton, Mayaguez 18 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; lost and split sails. Sld. in co. with brig Cleta, for Baltimore.

Schr. Gustie Wilson, Floyd, Boston. While in tow of the steamtug Wyoming, ran on the rocks at Hell Gate, but was got off at high water this morning, with but slight damage.

Schr. Six Sisters, (Br.,) Grant, Harbor Grace, N. F., 70 ds., via New-London Feb. 20, with pickets to R. P. Curry.

Schr. Lady of the Lake, (Br.,) Boyle, Cape Canso 45 ds., via Gloucester Jan. 24, with herring to T. S. Whitman.

Schr. Alcora, Talbot, Nuevitas 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Oceanus, Saltby, Port Morris.

Sloop Helen, Rowland, Northport.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool via Halifax; Cimbria, for Hamburg; San Francisco, for Greytown; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk; Somerset, for Baltimore; Chesapeake, Portland.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 24—Arr. ship N. Mosher, from Liverpool, via Barrington, N. S.; brig Secret, from Demerara. Spoke Feb. 21, off Chatham, brigs Branch, from London, and H. S. Emery, from Cardenas for Boston. Pilots were put on both vessels, but they have probably since been blown off.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York; ship Hannah Morris, New-York.

Sld. steamships Matanzas and Columbia, for New-York; schr. Minerva, Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 25—Arr. bark Victoria, from Matanzas for Philadelphia; brig Maude, from Cienfuegos for Baltimore. Left loading at Cienfuegos, brig Prince Alfred, for orders. In the roads, schrs. Mary Mason, Harry Holmes, Maria Webster, E. G. Curtiss, Isabella L. Purse, Louise Sweet, Chas. Mayo, E. P. Huggins and Ella May, from Tanjier, with oysters for Boston; Samuel Gillem, from Alexandria, with corn for Boston; Ella English, do. for New-York; H. Nichols, from Baltimore, with coal for New-York; E. P. Kirk, do. for Jersey City; Montezuma, for Rockland; Ella E. Sylvester, for Bath; C. C. Clark, for Portsmouth; steamers Niagara and Virginia, from Norfolk for New-York.

Sld. steamer Perit, from Key West for New-York, put in short of coal.

The weather is thick, with N. W. wind.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 21, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Gen. Gordon, Cienfuegos, for Boston.

P. M.—Sld. schr. George Washington.

In port—All the western bound vessels.

Feb. 23—Arr. schr. Belle Bartlett, from Tanjier for Boston; Freddie Walter, Baltimore, for Portsmouth; Laura Webb, do. for Portland; Addie Walton, Richmond, for Boston; C. W. Dyer, Deil's Island, for Boston; John D. Griffin, New-York, for Boston; Royal Arch, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John's.

Sld. schrs. Silver Bell, Nettie Carwood; Richard E. Higgins, Ruth N. Atwood.

In port—Schrs. Agate, George & Albert, Jane L. Newton, Edward H. Furber, J. V. Wellington, Lucy D., Gen. Gordon. Sld. schr. Arrow. Wind N. W.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25—Arr. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, from New-York; schr. Arctic and bark Sharpsburg, from New-York; schr. Campbell, from Baltimore.

Cld. steamship Leopold, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25—Arr. steamship Rebecca Clyde, New-York.

Cld. steamship Mary Sanford, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

There is a large ship in the edge of the breakers four miles south of Long Branch, name unknown. The New-York Submarine Company have sent their steamers to her assistance.

The U. S. Revenue steamer Jassmine, Capt. Pierson, while going out to board the steamship Iowa, blew a hole in her boiler, but fortunately no one was injured. She was towed back to her dock by the steamtug Rattler.

Spoken, &c.

Lawrence—ship, hence for San Francisco, Jan. 1, lat. 14 30 S., lon. 34.

N. Stowers—brig, hence for Cardenas, Feb. 14, lat. 30, lon. 75.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Feb. 25—The steamship Morro Castle, Capt. Adams, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Star of the Union, Capt. Cooksey, sailed for New-Orleans to-day.

The steamship Oriental, Capt. Swan, sailed for Boston yesterday.

At Mayaguez, Feb. 9, barks Gazelle, Black, for New-York, ldg.; Golden Fleece, Rhodes, for do.; brigs Cosmos and Annie, for do.; George Perkins, for New-Haven, ldg.; Kate Foster, wtg. cargo; schr. Laymayer, Bailley, for Newburyport, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 25.—The steamship City of Paris, Capt. Kennedy, of the Inman Line, which left New-York on the 15th inst., arrived at this port at an early hour this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 245. Feb. 25, 1868.
43, 39, 47, 76, 62, 56, 60, 18, 1, 23, 20, 61, 52, 37.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 246. Feb. 25, 1868.
36, 52, 64, 34, 16, 25, 10, 45, 14, 29, 8, 61, 51.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 193, Feb. 25, 1868.
33, 50, 7, 53, 6, 62, 13, 45, 46, 16, 32, 24, 61, 37.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 194, Feb. 25, 1868.
43, 9, 24, 77, 28, 66, 11, 23, 19, 74, 29, 48, 78.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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